IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE Bombay Gazette

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES
In ... ... 13 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
31st Feb.	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MANTUA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA†	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
*29th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
30th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...

† This vessel will call at Naples.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE, "A" rate.	SINGLE, "B" rate	RETURN, "A" rate.	RETURN, "B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	394 or 495		691 or 742-8	
To LONDON	627 or 529		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers.†	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Leave Marseilles or Naples about	Due Bombay about
				1914.
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July	21 July.
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23 Aug.
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5 Sept.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14 Sept.
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sept.	26th Sept.	11 Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sept.	6th Oct.	21 Oct.
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct.	17th Oct.	31 Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct.	30th Oct	13 Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21 Nov‡
City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov.	29 Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov.	11 Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec.	.....	28 Dec.
†City of Marseilles	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	8 Jan. 1915.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
‡ Calling Karachi direct.

Excepting the "Trafford Hall" all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Linga .....2,185 Mon. 23rd Feb. 11 a.m. *P. D. & C.M.
Kasara.....1,195 Thurs. 26th Feb. 9 a.m. †C.M.
Lhasa.....2,184 Friday 27th Feb. 6 a. m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S.S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 26th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursday, the 26th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasin, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Purnea	3206	Thursday 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	,, 19th Mar.
†Pentakota	3418	,, 2nd April
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 16th Feb.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seyobellies, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
21st February, 1914.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra ..	4039	A. Scampicchio	1st Mar.
Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Mar.
*Graz	3905	D. Mandich	20th Mar.
Marienbad ...	8000	B. Bednarz .	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	R. Huber.	10th April.
*Semiramis ...	4039	P. Pavissich	20th April.
Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st May.
Cleopatra	3999	A. Scampicchio	10th May
*Marienbad...	8000	B. Bednarz	20th May.
Habsburg.....	3979	R. Huber.	1st June.

*Calls at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamer	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
*China.	6017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts ...	5990	S. Cliunak..	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30th May
Nippon	6350	M.Franovich	30th June
Fr. Ferdinand.	6046	A. Leva ..	1st Aug.

* Not calling Karachi.

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 750
,, London via Trieste ..Rs. 579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back Rs. 903 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 525
,, London via Trieste Rs. 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

FARES ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 675
,, London via Trieste .. .. ,, 529 to 594†
,, London via Trieste and back . ,, 833 to 963†

†Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by Maritima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. To sail about
Persia .... 5895 M. de Nardo 10th Mar.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,650,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipoh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Taingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
		Hongkew

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,700,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo		Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal city of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital .....£ 1,000,000
Paid up Capital .....£ 400,000
Reserve Fund .....£ 15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758;

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W

THE BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Capital Subscribed ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
Capital Called Up .... ,, 50,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS,
OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager,

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 30,000,000
Reserve Funds ..... ,, 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tihling
Lioyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141 BOMBAY
RALPH KIDD
Acting Manager.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
FUNDS .....£ 13,300,000.

Apply for Prospectus to
THE SECRETARY,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Office, BOMBAY.
Last Year's business, Rs. 83,00,000
The Low Premiums and Liberal Conditions of the
EMPIRE OF INDIA
offer exceptional advantages to intending Assurers.

Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed:
Rs. 4,40,00,000	Rs. 4,30,00,000;

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
HULL, ENGLAND.

PRISM BINOCULARS

transcend any of the old fashioned glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes telescope excel the monster glass that Lord Russe built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. The primary object of any binocular combination is to obtain a clear image of objects and a magnification sufficient to enable details to be observed without effort. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the binoculars mentioned in the following list.

FIELD AND RACE GLASSES

The "Derby" quite a light and portable prism glass	...	Rs. 70
The "Marcks Special"	...	,, 90
The "Lynkop"	... ...	,, 105
The "Ultralux"	... ...	,, 120
The "Sollux"	.. ..	,, 138
do. 10 diameter	..	,, 155
The "Terlux"	... ..	,, 140

To those who prefer to cling to the simple old fashioned Glass, we offer a splendid Binocular for Rs. 45.

Above prices are subject to 10 per cent. for cash.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF
BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES
INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell); Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8

Benefits of free automatic life insurance extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry, Shambazar, Calcutta.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE

TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF PORTLAND CEMENT DURING THE YEAR 1914-1915.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1914, for the supply of 24,000 barrels of PORTLAND CEMENT delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel, at the rate of 2,000 barrels per month commencing 1st April, 1914.

2. The Cement to be in accordance with British Standard Specification, and Tenderers should state the brand quoted for.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of Cement tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 without which no Tender will be considered.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

Parel, Bombay,
6th February, 1914.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Including Indian Midland Section)
AND
(AGRA-DELHI CHORD RAILWAY).

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DRUGS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES AND SUNDRIES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on 10th March, 1914, for the SUPPLY of DRUGS, MEDICAL and SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES and SUNDRIES, during the three years commencing 1st April, 1914.

2. Tender forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and he reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. A deposit of Rs. 1,500 should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order." The person whose Tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement in the prescribed form, copy of which will be supplied on application.

All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla.

JAMES W. FIELD,
Superintending Surgeon,
G. I. P. Ry.

Superintending Surgeon's Office,
Byculla 31st January, 1914.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS SUPERSCRIBED "Tenders for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES" are invited and will be received by the Agent, in his Office, at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha), up to 11-30 hours, on FRIDAY, the 20th March, 1914, (at which date, time and place they will be opened) for COUNTRY STORES, to be supplied for 12 months, commencing 1st April, 1914.

2. The Stores will require to be delivered at one of the recognised, North Western Railway Stores Depots, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with the terms noted in the firm of tender.

The undermentioned are some of the articles required under Schedule A :—

Brooms Goa, Buffer, Hand Signal and Street Lamps, Hides, Chicks, Bags Gunny, Cloth Dasooti, Jute / Gasketting, Rope Manilla, Steel Paling, Shoulderies and Tents Kabul, Waste Cotton white superior and ordinary coloured, Spirit Methylated.

Under Schedule B :—

Baskets of Sorts, Bamboos, Canes Rattan, Chicks, Cloths of Sorts, Ropes of Sorts, Bricks Fire, Charcoal, Coir Loose, Coir Yarn, Durries, Khus Khus, Limestone for whitewashing, Log Line, Lamps of Sorts, Hides, Leather Goods, Newsr, Oils, Soaps, Candles, Twine, Matches Safety, Vessels Copper and Brass, Straw Earthenware.

3. All material must be of genuine country manufacture.

4. Lists of articles required will be posted at the Stores. Notice Boards, at the principal Railway Stations, on the North Western Railway, and further details and forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, as explained in para 8.

5. Samples of the various items tendered legibly marked with the name and address of Tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 11-30 hours on FRIDAY, the 20th March, 1914. Samples are not required for articles that have to be supplied to standard samples. Not more than one lb. of each description of Cotton Wastes should be submitted as samples.

6. Earnest money, as prescribed in the form of Tender, must be remitted in cash or Currency Notes, to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores and the cashier's receipt shall be attached to the form of Tender. (Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 and above of other than Lahore Circle, will not be accepted.)

7. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

8. Tender forms may be obtained on application from the Chief Storekeeper on payment of Rs. 10 for Schedule A., in which are included the important items, and Rs. 5 for Schedule B., in which are included a large number of petty items. The cost of these Tender forms will not be returned. All tenders received, by post or by hand, will be opened in public, on FRIDAY, the 20th March 1914, at 11-30 hours in Agent's Office, North Western Railway, Lahore.

9. Only one representative of each firm tendering will be admitted to the room to witness the opening of Tenders. Those who do not wish to be present, should post their tenders in good time. No information can be given at the time of opening Tenders, except the names of the Contractors or Firms whose Tenders have been received.

10. The Agent holds himself at liberty to reject one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

11. The acceptance or rejection of tenders will not be notified till about a month from the date of opening of Tenders.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 17th February, 1914.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held in London on March 5th and that the SHARE REGISTERS will be CLOSED from February 24th to March 20th inclusive.

EDUCATIONAL.

STANLEY HOUSE.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, STIRLINGSHIRE.

Proprietors and Head Masters :—
THE LORD MONCREIFF, B.A., OXON.
MR. BRAIDWOOD, M.A., EDIN.

A HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL on modern lines. Classical or Commercial education given. Special care given to boys from abroad. Athletics a speciality. All particulars and prospectus on application to THE RESIDENT HEADMASTER, LORD MONCREIFF.

Prospectuses can also be obtained at the Offices of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

WANTED.—A SMALL FLAT with Electric Light and Fans. Fort preferred. Furnished or unfurnished. Must be reasonable. Full particulars to H. A. E., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good FITTER, one with experience of Printing Machinery preferred. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

SCOTCHMAN would like to hear from firms desirous of obtaining a competent man for piece goods depts Box No. 9212, care of this paper.

WANTED.—A SMALL OFFICE. Rent must not exceed Rs. 30 per month. Write to advertiser Box No. 9109, "Bombay Gazette."

ADVERTISER, at present disengaged, would be glad to obtain position in Mercantile office. Travelling not objected to. Has been in most of the large centres of India. Box No. 9222, care of this paper.

ADVERTISER would like to hear of a SMALL FLAT containing three Bed Rooms and a Dining Room, near Appollo Bunder. Reply to Box 9211, care of this paper.

FIRST CLASS COOK WANTED ADVERTISER will pay reasonable wages to a good man. Box 9103, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

JJ&S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.

Distillers to H. M. The King.

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Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advise, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published

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Opens To-night at 10 p. m.
To-morrow at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
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"HULLO! BOMBAY"
FIRST REVUE IN THE CITY

Specially written by Mr. Tom Melbourne and Mr. James McGrath and produced under the direction of Mr. Melbourne; Scenery by Mr. George Malfe; Stage Manager, Mr. Lew James.

DAINTY DANCING
TASTEFUL SINGING
AMUSING INCIDENT
BRILLIANT DIALOGUE

REFRESHINGLY ORIGINAL AND THOROUGHLY TOPICAL
(13 scenes with local colour)

A Galaxy of Talent :
Miss Violet Frampton.
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Miss Reina Selma.
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Mr. George Malfe.
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Augmented Orchestra.
New Scenery : New Dresses : New Music.
New and amusing version of A famous Musical Comedy
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You'll make a fortune in Speculation.

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NO CHANGE IN PRICES
But book early and come early : 'Phone 288.

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MESSRS. CHARLES HOWIT AND A. PHILLIPS DRAMATIC CO.
PRESENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY THE FOLLOWING PLAYS from the Adelphi, Criterion, Haymarket and Drury Lane Theatres, London.

"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"
The play throbs with human interest; it is brilliantly written and exceptionally powerful.

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The great Haymarket success! a comedy from the pen of Rudolf Basier. The piece sparkles with an abundance of bright humour and an exquisite vein of satire is a prevailing feature.

The screamingly funny comedy
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"A MEMBER OF TATERSALLS"
A combination of melodrama and problem play of great interest and exceedingly amusing.

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LONDON'S GREATEST SUCCESS.

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The Sensation of the Week
AT THE
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The most wonderful thrilling scene ever witnessed.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
"LOVE DARES ALL"
ONLY ONE WEEK MORE
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY MATINEE AS USUAL
AND MONDAY SPECIALLY FOR MAHASHIVRATRI HOLIDAY
5-15 to 6-45, and 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 P.M. (S.T.)
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HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

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AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD Tel. No. 1271
TO-NIGHT!
A GREAT RUSSIAN SENSATIONAL SUBJECT
4,000 feet Long
CZERNOWSKA
or, the Story of a Sin

A powerful Drama of Russian life, with many remarkable sensational incidents and a story that cannot fail to grip by its very intensity, illustrating the inner life of the Russian peasantry. A story worthy of Tolstoi at his best.

Also 2 Good Comics and Gaumont Graphic Containing latest News

3 SHOWS of 1¼ Hours.
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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
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Snowflake	150	in cases.
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These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

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FIRE MARINE TRANSIT
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PLATE GLASS BURGLARY
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THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS
Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.
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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each
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Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each
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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

JOB PRINTING—apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homjee Street, Fort.

SPECIAL OFFER

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Re. 1 per hundred.
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per hundred.
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
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* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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Yearly	Rs.	20
Half-yearly	,,	11
Quarterly	,,	6
Monthly	,,	2
Single Copy	One	Anna.

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All Subscriptions are payable in advance. Back numbers of the *Bombay Gazette* can be obtained on application to the Manager at special rates.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, Servants, Houses or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the charges are as follows :—

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The Rate for Amusement Advertisements is Rs. 1-8 per inch.

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The charges for inserting leaflets or any advertising literature in the *Bombay Gazette* can be obtained on application to the Manager.

Insertions in the Domestic Occurrences column are charged at the rate of As. 8 per line, with a minimum of Rs. 3, which must, in all cases, accompany the advertisements.

Advertisements are usually set in brevier type in ordinary paragraph form. If display Advertisements are required, the charge will be based on the amount of space occupied by brevier type. Advertisers should indicate the number of insertions required, otherwise, in the absence of specific instructions, the advertisement will be inserted daily until countermanded and the total number of insertions will be charged for.

Headings in bold type to count as for two lines of brevier.

Letters relating to editorial matters must be adressed to the Editor, and communications regarding advertisements and business matters generally to the Manager, and not to members of the staff by name.

Insertion of Advertisements is not guaranteed if the copy is received after 4 p. m.; and to ensure insertion in the position required, copy must be sent in so as to reach the Manager by 3-30 p.m. each day.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made, particulars of which may be had on application to the Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY, MARCKS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

COMPANY REPORTS, Petitions, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office, situated in Homjee St., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, is thoroughly equipped with a modern plant and able to produce the highest class of printing at reasonable rates. Punctuality in executing orders is a speciality.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9 1-2 inch by 4 1-2 inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9 1-2 inch by 4 1-4 inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15-16 inch by 3 1-2 inch Rupees 2-4 per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

WANTED, PARSI CLERK, for Invoice Department, good, fast, neat writer. Apply with certificate copies to Box No. 1048, "Bombay Gazette." Salary Rs. 35-40.

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER to look after Gentleman's Flat. Box No. 9122, care of this paper.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALPINE SPORTS CLUB.

President :
The Head Master of Eton.
Vice-Presidents :
Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
E. F. Benson.
Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.

The Year Book, containing full accounts of Last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. E. C. Pery, Honorary Secretary, 1, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

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HOTEL WINDSOR
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.
Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FORT, BOMBAY.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and homelike suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING, ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC.
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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NEW TEAS.
TRY THE MAY BLOSSOM
THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
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BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Retail Suppliers :—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, & Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

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BUYING AGENTS, PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYNER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYNER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
General Agency Business carefully conducted.
Correspondence invited.
CODES USED—A 1, A.B.C., International, Private Codes, etc.
WILLIAM J. KEYNER & CO.,
66 Fenchurch Street, London.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for announcements of BIRTHS-MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BISCOE—January 25, at Silver Rill, Overbury, Worcestershire, William Fraser Biscoe, aged fifty-eight, late Conservator of Forests at Hyderabad, Deccan, and Indore, C. I., younger son of the late Thomas Porter Bonell Biscoe of Newton, Invernessshire.

THE LATE MR. DONALD FRASER.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Fraser beg to return grateful thanks to their many kind friends who were so thoughtful of them in their recent sore bereavement. They also take this opportunity of expressing deep gratitude to the Station Master and his Staff at Harda for their untiring efforts in rendering every aid, night and day, at a time of such great distress.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

S.S. Kathiawar, 1872 tons, Capt. R. Rodgers, arrived in harbour on Thursday, from Middlesbrough (January 8), via London, with a general cargo.

S.S Persia, (P. & O.) 4154 tons, Capt. H. T. Bradshaw, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (January 30), with mails, a general cargo, and passengers.

S.S. Sydney, (Messageries Maritimes) 2490 tons, Capt. Leveque, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Marseilles (February 14), with a general cargo and passengers. She sailed yesterday for Noumea via Colombo with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Lhasa, (B.I) 2149 tons, Capt. H. Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi with mails, a general cargo, and passengers.

S.S. Inverness, 2401 tons, Capt. J. E. Venns, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Pootoporal, 2503 sons, Capt. D. Palemis, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

S.S. Ventmoor, 2,214 tons, Capt. E. B. Bowles, sailed yesterday, for Hull and Middlesbrough, with a general cargo.

S.S. Palamcotta (B. I.), 2,207 tons, Capt. G. R. Elton, sailed yesterday, for Durban, &c., with a general cargo, 17 cabin and 300 deck passengers.

S.S. City of Bombay (Ellerman Line), 3,354 tons, Capt. J. Leary, will sail to-day, for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

S.S. Neidanfels (Hansa Line), 3,385 tons, Capt. Heckel, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hamburg (January 16), via Antwerp, with a general cargo.

M. M. S. Odin, Commander W. Miller, R. N., sailed yesterday for Muscat.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure ...Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Odin .....Comdr W Miller .....R N
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Todd .....R N
R I M S Northbrook ...Comdr.....La Touche ..... Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 20.

Alberto Treves ..2440 Questa ...Venice ...S N Co
Alfeld .....2179 Fisser .....Arab Strs
Arcadia .....3513 Burcham .....P & O Co
Aviemore .....2732 Kosfad .....T J & Co
Caledonia ..3439 Dowell .....London...P & O Co
Egypt .....4307 Summers .....P & O Co
Firoze .....2029 Primrose .....T M & Co
Hoseinee .....934 Fanning .....T M & Co
Himalaya .....3709 Evans .....P & O Co
Inabu Maru .....3789 Swinhoe.....N Y Kaisha
Jeesaymoor .....2408 Barton .....W & A G & Co
Khosrou .....2410 Hannah ...Jeddah...T M & Co
Kathiawar .....2827 Rodgers .....K N & Co
Kilchattan .....2418 Macmillan.....T M Co
Markmannia ...4504 Tape ..... W & A G & Co
Orissa .....3525 Redfern .....M M & Co
Persia .....4150 Bradshaw .....P & O Co
Strathleven ... 2845 McPhee .. W & A G & Co
Sanbsan (yacht) ...227 Callaway ...Lord Brassey
Taiyabi .....2000 Kaso .....A M Jivraj & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Dats.	Agents.
A Dea of Kelly	2375	Tindle			J F & Co
B Ula	3425	Oliver	Rangoon	22-2..	M M & Co
C&E Picton	3241	Jones	A'werp	..23-2..	K N & Co
D&E Cairngowan	4017	Band	Marseilles	..23-2 ..W & A G & Co	
F Hohenfels	3408	Ammerman		...W & A G & Co	
G Kasara	304	King		..M M & Co	
H Vestmoor	2214	Bowles	Hull	..20-2.. D Nanji & Co	
K Penang Maru	3274	Murazimi	Kobe	..... N Y Kaisha	
M Ariadne Irene	2344	Tindall	Dunkirk	..25-2 ..D Nanjee & Co	
N Ariel	2299	Ayres	Baltimore	..23-2.. J Finlay & Co	
O Abydos	1999	Davies	Mauritius	..31-1.. B I S N Co	
P Holtby	2262	Anderson		..J M & Co	
Q Saigon Maru	3311	Yamaguchi		..21-2 ..O S Kaisha	

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Elysia	3993	Coverley	L'pool	..25-2..	W & A G & Co
3 Chapera	3954	Ferguson	Antwerp	..20-2..	M M & Co
4 Ariosto	4313	Booth	Hull	..24-2..	J F & Co
5 Manchester Civilian	2927	Spencer		..21-2..	T M & Co
6 Schneefels	3837	Freedon	H'burg	..25-3..	W & A G & Co
7 Glan Colquhoun	3760	Summers	Antwerp	..22-2..	J F & Co
8 City of Bombay		Karachi		..21-2..	K N & Co
9 Cy of Calcutta	4891	Elliott	Liverpool	..25-2	K N & Co
10&11 Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	..25-2	P & O Co
12&13 Ehrenfels	2782	Schmitz	Hamburg	... 23-2..	W & A G & Co
13 Palamcotta	2207	Elton	Durban	...M M & Co	
				M W D D	
Palawan	2921	Shone			P & O Co
				Offside	
D&E Kommodore	3879	Mahlhauser			A Strandes & Co

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Barala, (to arrive) for Basreh, &c.
" Sardar, (to arrive) for Persian Gulf.
" Kasara, for Basreh, &c.
" Cleopatra, (to arrive), for Trieste.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. s. China, from China and Japan, left Colombo on the 20th instant and is due here early morning of the 24th instant.

MAIL ARRIVALS.

Among the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Persia were :—Sir R. P. Ashton and the Venerable Archdeacon Rochdale.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, 4th day, first race starts at 2-15 p.m.
Hockey : Pioneer H. C. vs. Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p. m.
Bible Class for Study of Prophecy, New Hall, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Cathedral High Schools, by Lady Armstrong at the Excelsior Theatre, 4-15 p.m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Hindu Maha Shivratri, Bank Holiday.
Public Services Commission.
Bombay Horse and Dog Shows.
British and Foreign Bible Society's Annual Meeting, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 24.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Horse Show.
Back Bay Bath Co., General Meeting, Forbes Street, 5-30 p.m.
Anglo-Indian Empire League, Annual General Meeting, Indo-British Institution, 8-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 25.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting, Graham's Building, 3-15 p.m.
Bombay Standing Committee, 1 p.m.
Bombay Races, Fifth Day.
Bombay Lawn Tennis Tournament commences.
Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 26.

Bombay University, Sir A. Hopkinson's Address 5 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay Club, half-yearly meeting, 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Polo Tournament commences.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

BAND PROGRAMMES.

ESPLANADE.

By permission of Colonel W. R. Marshall and officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, bandmaster, will play the following programme, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day :—

March	The Bride Elect ..... Sousa
Incid. music to Monsieur Beaucaire	..... Rosse
Selection	The Marriage Market ... Jacobi
Valse	Love and Laughter ..... Strauss
Overture	William Tell ..... Rossini
Selection	Duchess of Dantzic ... Caryll
Descriptive	A voyage in a Troop-ship ..... Miller
Fanfare	Husaren ..... Bohm

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. R M. Thomason, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Myrella la Jolie ..... Berniaux
Valse	A Waltz Dream ..... Strauss
Veil Dance	Mystic Beauty ..... Finck
Selection	A Persian Princess ..... Jones
Idyll	Softly Unawares ..... Lincke
Potpourri	Melodious Memories ... Fuch
Polonaise	Masken ..... Faust

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Mussoorie ..... Hoyle
Three Dances (from)	Noll Gwyn ..... German
Valse	A Dream of Cleopatra ... Kandt
Excerpts from Ballet	Egyptien ..... Luigini
Song (Cornet Solo)	Rose in the Bud ..... Dorothy Forster
Selection	The Girl in the Taxi ... Gilbert
Polka (Bell Solo)	Beppo ..... Byrne

CHOWPATTY.

By permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and officers, the Band of the 95th Russell's Infantry will play the following selection of music, under the direction of Mr. B. R Fakirchand, bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day :—

March	Her bright Smile haunts me still ..... Campbell
Overture	Comique ..... Keler Bela
Waltz	Gold and Silver ..... Lehar
Selection	The Arcadians ..... Mouckton
Intermezzo	Anona ..... Grey
Two Step	Policeman's Holiday ... Ewing
Selection	Harry Lauder's Song ... Hume
Lancers	The Casino Girl ..... Englander

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day :—

March	March Away ..... Ackermann
Dance	In the Shadows ..... Finck
Selection	Princess Caprice ..... Fall
Valse	Ceylon Whispers ..... Hopton
Cornet Solo	Rose of my Heart ..... Lohr
Serenade	Beneath the Stars ..... Lestrange
Selection	Veronique ..... Messager
One Step	Hitchee Koo ..... Pether

BANDRA.

The Imperial Band, under the direction of the bandmaster, Mr. D. C. Menezes, will play at Land's End, Bandra, to-morrow (Sunday), commencing at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MR. T. W. BIRKETT ELECTED DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

The ballot held in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a Deputy-Chairman for the current year, resulted in the election of Mr. T. W. Birkett of the firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.

THE YACHT MEKONG.

The yacht Mekong, Capt. H. G. Morton, sailed yesterday for Colombo with H. R. H. the Duc deMontpensier, Count Pontac, Secretary and Dr. de Gerents on board.

BOMBAY IN 1912-13.

EXTRACTS FROM ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The following extracts are taken from the Administration Report of the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1912-13:—

The out-standing feature of the year 1912-13 was the recovery of North Gujarat and Kathiawar from the famine with which these parts were afflicted in the preceding year. The season, generally speaking, was a good one both in the Presidency proper and in Sind. The occupied area showed a satisfactory increase, more especially in Sind, which enjoyed an inundation very much better than that of the previous year even though it was not uniformly favourable. Moreover, the net cropped area rose by 10 per cent. in the Presidency proper and by no less than 35½ per cent. in Sind. As a natural consequence of the unsatisfactory harvest of the previous year, food crops received more and non-food crops less attention than in that year; nevertheless the area under cotton was materially above the average. In view of the great irrigation projects now either being carried out or under consideration, it is interesting to note that in the year under review the irrigated area in the Presidency proper rose to its highest figure since 1897-98. But there was one blot on this fair picture of agricultural prosperity. There was a partial failure of the rains in the East Deccan, which resulted in scarcity in parts of the Sholapur district and in a severe famine in the Ahmednagar district. Fortunately the demand for labour in the surrounding parts was so strong that wages fell but slightly, and as the working-classes displayed a remarkable readiness to leave their homes and seek work even outside their own district pending the onset of the next monsoon, it was found unnecessary to open any relief works proper. Thus an added proof was gained of the fact taught by the previous year's famine in Gujarat, that, so far as human relief is concerned, famine is almost a dead-letter. Prompt distribution of takavi in the shape of both fodder and cash and the institution of cattle camps proved to be measures adequate to prevent serious mortality among cultivators' cattle. In spite of the suspensions and remissions granted in the afflicted areas, the gross land revenue demand almost reached the figure at which it stood in 1910-11, and this is a notable proof of the general excellence of the season.

RECORD SEA-BORNE TRADE.

The value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency proper rose to a record figure. The figures, however, were swollen by large Government imports of silver for currency purposes. Nevertheless private trade showed a material advance. It is true that there was a contraction in the exports of Indian produce, which as the statistical year covers movements of the crops sown in the preceding year, was due to the failure of the 1911 monsoon in Gujarat. At the same time the import trade recorded a remarkable and widely distributed advance. It is noteworthy that although imports of cotton manufactures reached a record figure, the local mill industry nevertheless considerably increased its output. The foreign trade of Karachi showed a very remarkable increase, and its value for the fourth year in succession constituted a record. In contradistinction to the conditions prevailing at Bombay the export trade provided the greater part of the advance. The trade of Aden also flourished. The general trade activity of the Presidency is also reflected in the increased receipts of all its three Port Trusts and from its Custom Houses.

The health of the Presidency suffered a somewhat serious set-back, for although the virulence of plague abated very markedly, cholera claimed a large number of victims and unfavourable climatic conditions caused a noticeable recrudescence of malaria. Sanitary schemes received much attention, and liberal grants-in-aid were made by Government in this behalf. The cause of education was advanced by similar measures, and the expenditure on public instruction rose by 12½ per cent. The co-operative movement gained remarkably in size and virility, and the growing interest in forms of co-operation other than the agricultural is particularly pleasing.

An important change in the general administration of the Presidency was effected during the year under report by the abolition of the Jamrao Canal Colonization office and the creation of the new district of Nawabshah out of six talukas of the Hyderabad district and one of the Thar and Parkar district.

REVENUE SURVEY.

Survey establishments continued to work in Sind and in each of the divisions of the Presidency proper. An important feature of the work was the measurement of sub-divisions of survey numbers which is treated more fully in the following paragraph. In the Northern division a large area was measured and classed by the Talukdari and Gujarat field parties, and the Thana party classified the lands of a number of khoti villages in Salsette. A composite field party was formed in the Central Division and employed on the detailed survey of inam villages. Good progress was made. In the Southern Division the field party, besides sub-division work, executed the ordinary minor survey operations. In Sind one surveyor was deputed to resume the survey of the *hab* lands in the Karachi taluka. City survey work was in progress at Godhra, Sholapur, and Gudag-Bettigeri in the Dharwar district. Original and revised settlement proposals were formulated for a number of inam villages, mainly in the Central Division, and settlements were introduced into some of these villages during the year. Revision settlement proposals for one taluka in the Broach and for one in the Ratnagiri district were sanctioned after the close of the year. Revised irrigational settlements were introduced into ten talukas in Sind.

VAGRANTS.

The number of vagrants admitted to Government work-houses shows a considerable increase. This increase is partly due to re-admissions. The Strangers' Home, Mazagon, and the Salvation Army Industrial Home, Byculla, have done valuable work in relieving the overcrowding in the Government institution, but do not appear to be popular. More than half the vagrants admitted into the Salvation Army Home in the last three years were subsequently re-admitted into a work-house. The total expenditure on the work-houses has naturally risen, but the cost per head shows a satisfactory decline.

WILD ANIMALS AND SNAKES.

There has been a decrease in the number of deaths from snake-bite. Ratnagiri is again the chief sufferer on account of the great prevalence of the *fursa* in that district. The Lauder-Brunton lancet has been used less often than in the previous year, and although 75 per cent. of the persons treated recovered, the statistics are of little value, because the snake is seldom identified. Human mortality caused by wild animals is so small as to be negligible. Cattle, however, are not thus immune, wolves being responsible for a very large number of deaths in the three Sind districts of Nawabshah, Thar and Parkar and Sukkur. The amount paid in rewards for the destruction of wild animals and snakes has decreased, but a larger number of arms licenses for the protection of crops and destruction of wild animals have been issued than in the preceding year.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

The number of books and periodicals published, showed a marked advance, the business having been somewhat slack in the previous year. Gujarati supplied the largest number of books as regards language, with Marathi second someway behind. Works on religious and philosophic subjects, poetry and fiction show increases, and the number of miscellaneous publications advanced very considerably. On the other hand, the number of historical, medical and political publications declined.

There has been a slight increase in the number of newspapers in circulation. Among the purely vernacular papers, those in Marathi still easily outnumber all others. The most widely-read Marathi paper is the *Kesari*, but the *Jagad Vrita* has increased its circulation considerably, and is beginning to approach the *Kesari's*. The most popular Anglo-Vernacular papers are the *Gujarati* and the *Sanj Vartaman*. Notable increases in circulation were recorded by the *Larkana Gazette* and the *Political Bhomiyo*, and decreases by the *Jain* and the *Moslem*.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR REVUE.

The Excelsior Revue Company make their debut before the public of Bombay this evening with a production appropriately entitled, "Hullo! Bombay." For some weeks past the Company have been rehearsing for the opening presentation, and everything points to a successful season, for the Company which is to present the revue is a strong one, including Miss Violet Frampton, Miss Eileen Melbourne, and Messrs. James McGrath and Tom Melbourne, and the material on which they have to work is a succession of bright and breezy songs, pretty dances, amusing and absurd incident, and brilliant dialogue.

One of the principal features of the revue is to be a skit on the recent performance of the Bombay A. D. C. It is called, "The Quaker Oats Girl," a music hall conversion of a well-known comedy, and as the principal parts in it will be played by Messrs. McGrath and Melbourne something well out of the ordinary may be expected. Other scenes in the revue give us a picture of Bombay in the future as depicted by a local artist, take us for a trip with a party of Cleveland tourists, place us down in the pleasant environs of Colaba, when Thomas Atkins is in one of his merriest moods, and in many other ways endeavour to drive dull care away by enticing us into by-paths of merriment that we have not traversed before. There will be many sly "digs" at local institutions, but it is stated that every effort has been made not to offend the susceptibilities of anybody.

The management state that this is not to be the last revue that the Excelsior Revue Company will produce. "Say When" and "Keep Smiling" are also in course of preparation.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

A powerful drama of Russian life, entitled "Czernowsla," is to be shown here this week. It is 4,000 feet in length, and contains many remarkable sensational incidents and a story that cannot fail to grip by its very intensity. Many of the scenes are illustrative of the inner life of Russian peasantry, and strongly remind us of some of the vivid pictures given in Tolstoi's novels. The plot deals with the machinations of a scheming adventuress named Czernowsla, who plots to gain possession of a nobleman's property by fraudulent means, but is detected in her wicked design by the nobleman's faithful servant. It is a highly interesting story, and will not fail to be appreciated.

There are also two good comics and "Gaumont's Graphic," containing all the latest news in pictures.

THE OLYMPIA.

At the Olympia Picture Palace tonight there is to be thrown on the screen a love film entitled "A Strong Man's Love," wherein is depicted the love of a barrister which lasts through many trials. Elizabeth is the daughter of a clergyman and she is loved by a barrister as well as an actor. But finally she determines between the two and this end is gained only by the most bitter experience. "Love Dares All" is put on for a week more at special request.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Charles Howitt who, prior to his South African tour, made a hit in England, playing Sir Herbert Tree's parts is to take the leading roles in a series of plays to be staged by the Charles Howitt and A. Phillips Dramatic Co. at the Royal Opera House shortly. The first of the plays to be staged is "Nobody's Daughter." The play is an exceedingly fine one. Miss Gertrude Godart, who created the original part in the title role, when the play was first produced in London, arrived by last Friday's mail and takes her original part in the play.

A MILL FIRE.

A fire was discovered in the blow-room of the David mill, Carrol-road, yesterday morniag, at 10 oclock. The fire-extinguishing appliances of the mill could not cope with the outbreak, and the Fire Brigade were called and put out the blaze in about fifteen minutes.

The damage done to cotton by fire and water is estimated at Rs. 6,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

The cause of the fire is believed to be friction caused by some hard substance finding its way into the machinery.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES.

Quinquagesima Sunday.

[Sunday 22nd February, 1914.]

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m. Holy Communion, 7-45 a.m. Matins. 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral—Woodward in E flat. Hymns 528,520,526, 273; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns 255, 536, 27; Collections for Church expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogen, Chaplain. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a. m. Holy Communion; 11 a. m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expences and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion), (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a. m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Choir and Organ.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy, Rev. R. C V Hodge and Rev. J. B. Glass. Holy Communion, 7-30 a.m.; Holy Communion (Choral), 8.30 a.m.; Evensong and Sermon, 6-30 p.m.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m. Matins and Sermon; Rev. H. Martindale, will preach.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo St., Fort.—9-30 a.m. The Rev. W Thomson; 6-30 p.m. The Rev. W Thomson; Collection for A. C. S. Psalm 121 (French) Hymns 11, 153, 617.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wadby Road.—9-30 a. m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes, 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. Dr. Macnicol.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte, D.D.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., Masses; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—Masses, 6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, Masses 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., Evening Service 5-30 p.m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a.m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass;

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar, Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Services :—Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a. m. Evening Service, 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m., Evening Service. 5-30 p.m.,

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a.m., Preacher, Rev. A.F. Wright; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. F. Hart. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. F. Hart. Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. T. Wright. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Taylor Memorial Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. W. E. Bancroft, Sunday School 8-30 a. m., Morning Service 9-45 a. m., Evening Service 6-30 p. m. Young Men's Social Hour in Union Hall 8-45 p.m.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner: 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9 a. m., Evening Service, 6-30 p. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p. m. Adult Bible Class open to all from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

A FEW FALLS OF RAIN IN THE EAST.

[OFFICIAL REPORT].

SIMLA, Feb. 20.

The depression which has given the recent disturbed weather passed away yesterday after giving a few falls of rain in Assam, East Bengal and Upper Burma.

The new disturbance entering North-West India gave an inch of rain at Robat yesterday and thick clouds now cover Baluchistan. The temperature is low over Northern India chiefly in the central parts.

Forecast:—Some rain in Baluchistan, and the adjacent districts of North West India.

DISTURBANCE IN THE GULF.

Another disturbance between Jask and Pasni, giving rough seas and squally weather off the Mekran Coast was reported to the Bombay Port Officer by the Simla Meteorological office at noon yesterday.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind but drier elsewhere. Temperature is in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is in defect except at Veraval and Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Minimum temperature is in defect at Bombay and Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in defect at Aurangabad and in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Conditions have become unsettled in the Persian area and rain has fallen at Bushire and Jask. Skies have already become moderately clouded in upper Sind and the western half of the Punjab. Temperature has begun to rise in North-West India, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

A few showers are possible in the extreme north.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Jask ...	65·9	57·8	...	4·56
Muskat 19th ...	70·8	68·5	...	1·91
Dalni ...	66·8	46·4	...	0·74
Karachi ...	69·0	55·7	...	1·92
Bhuj ...	74·9	54·3	...	0·93
Dwarka ...	75·3	60·8	...	0·30
Veraval ...	81·9	57·5	...	0·11
Rajkot ...	78·0	52·0	...	0·07
Bhavnagar Para...	79·0	48·8	...	0·04
Surat ...	84·5	55·3	...	0·04
Deesa ...	79·0	48·3	...	0·09
BOMBAY ...	81·3	64·3	...	0·08
Ratnagiri ...	82·5	65·3	...	...
Mormugao ...	82·3	67·7	...	...
Karwar ...	83·7	65·1	...	...
Malegaon ...	81·2	44·9	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	83·2	52·4	...	0·16
Poona ...	83·6	51·5	...	...
Sholapur ...	88·3	63·3	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	89·4	59·4	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	88·6	58·3	...	0·82
Madras ...	85·0	71·3	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	93·5	66·5	...	0·34

BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), on the 20th February, 1914, was 30·127 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	February.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri	20	m 7	22	23	7
		9	39 a	26	9
Satur	21	m 9	2	24	1
		10	19 a	27	6
Sun	22	m 10	1	24	10
		10	52 a	28	0
Mon	23	m 10	44	25	8
		11	22 a	28	4
Tues	24	m 11	21	26	4
		11	50 a	28	5

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	February.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri	20	m 2	44	21	7
		2	5 a	17	9
Satur	21	m 3	50	20	7
		3	9 a	17	6
Sun	22	m 4	32	19	7
		3	58 a	17	2
Mon	23	m 5	5	18	9
		4	34 a	16	11
Tues	24	m 5	33	18	0
		5	12 a	16	9

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MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Consols 2½ per cent ... 76 1-4—5-16
Exchange on London at Paris F c s ... 25·22 +1-2 ·
Rentes 3 per cent. ... 87 1-4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London.. 20·44 1-2 +1-2
Bar Silver Spot ... 26 9-16+1-16
Do. 2 months hence.. 26 7-16 +1-16
Closing Tone of silver ... Steady—Buyers at the rates
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 64 3-8—1-8
Exchange on India 30 d/st.. (Bank buying Rate) ... 1 3 7-8 unchgd
2½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan) ... 91—1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 2 3-8+1-8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ... ... 2 3-8+1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 3+1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... 3 1-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77·9 3-8
Interest day to day loans... 1 1-8+1-8
Do. 7 day market loans. 1 3-8+1-8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 29th ultimo.
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 250,000.

COUNCIL BILLS EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Transfers on Madras ...Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ding yesterday, show the following results :—

tal Bullion	£42,500,000	Dec. £ 700,000
blic Deposits ...	£17,200,000	Inc. £ 4,800,000
her Deposits ...	£46,000,000	Dec. £ 4,200,000
vt. Securities...	£11,300,000	Unchanged.
ther Securities...	£37,100,000	Inc. £ 1,100,000
otes and Gold ...	£32,900,000	Dec. £ 600,000

The Bank Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

		Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports...		22,000
„ Receipts at U. S. last year ...		16,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ...		4,000
„ Exports to Continent ...		15,000

NEW YORK.—
Futures—month of March ... 12·26+6
Futures—month of May ... 11·95+4

Declined owing to Commission House liquidation and advanced on Foreign Buying.

Spot Cotton ... 12·95+5

ORLEANS.—
Spot Cotton ... 13 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady
Futures—Month of March.... 12·45+6
Futures—Month of May ... 12·57+6

COFFEE.—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... ... 9 1-4—1-8
Demand Bills ... ... 4·85 7-8 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ... 57 1-2+1-8

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 12,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. ... 500 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 29,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Quite easier.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures—Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market.—Mutilated.
Mid-Americans ...7·02—1
Egyptian F. G. F. ...9·20 (Mutilated)
New York 11 a.m. ..... Mar. 12·19 / May 11·90
New York Official noon call Mar. 12·21 / May 11·92
New Orleans 10 a.m. ... Mar. 12·40 / May 12·50

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-March ...	6·65+1
March-April ...	6·66+2
April-May ...	6·62+2
May-June ...	6·62+2
June-July ...	6·57+1
July-August ...	6·53+2
August-September..	6·42+2
September-Oct ...	6·30+1
October-Nov ...	6·23+2
November-Dec. ...	6·19+2

LONDON, Feb. 19.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F....37 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months ...May-June.
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc...Sellers
Wheat F.-A.-Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F....No quotation.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

RUBBER.—
Para Rubber ...3 1—1-4 Feb.-March—Sellers—Steady

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs ...No sellers.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs ...35—1-8
Do. Months ...Feb.-March.
Tone—Sellers Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... } 36 1-8+1-8
Victorian ... } March-April
New South Wales ... } Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...54 1-4 unchgd new terms
Do. Months— ...March-April
Do. Name of Ports ...Dunkirk
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Buyers
Brown 416 lbs ex-ship ...48 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Port— ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. ...Sellers.
Tone—Value Firm.

LINSEED.—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship...49 1-2+1-2
Do. Months— ...March-April.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Sellers
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Calcutta ...47 9+3d
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Tone—Value Firm.
Linseed Argentine-La Plata...43 1-4+1-2
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...Hamburg.
Do. Buyers, Sellers, etc...Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed ...£5-19-9—9d.
Months ...Feb.-March.
Ports ...Hull.
Buyers etc. ...Sellers
Tone—Easier.

METALS.—
Standard Copper G. M. B...£65 1-2+1-8
Copper Braziers ...£80 1-2 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ...6 7-8 unchgd.

FREIGHT.—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9s. 9d. unchgd. Value.

SUGAR.—
German Granulated Sugar—
C & F India (Double bags)...12 9—3-4 Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments...April-August.
Tone—quiet.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India 11 9 unchgd—Nominal.
Months of Shipments ...March.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. 9 3 1-4—3-4 Sellers. / 9 7 3-4+1 3-4 Done.
Months of Shipments ...March-May.
Tone—Very Quiet—Prices Easier.
E A R & Similar Crystals
C and F India ...13 4 1-2 unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March-July.
Tone—Very quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta ...11 1 1-2—1 1-2
Mauritius crystals C & F Bombay ...11—1 1-2
Months of Shipments ...March—Value.
Tone—Quiet

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 - 18 C and F Calcutta ... 11 9 3-4 July-Dec.—New position—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 10 11 1-4 July-Dec.—New position—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Calcutta ... 11 9 3-4 July-Dec.—New position—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi ... 12 11 1-4 July-Dec.—New position—Value.
Tone—Quiet, nothing doing.

London, Feb. 19.

Cuban Sugar Crop—Willett and Grey's amended estimate of the Cuban Sugar Crop is 2,500,000 tons.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. Feb. 20th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
20 Boxes Sovns	15,00,000	London via Marseilles	National Bank
5 do do	3,75,000	A'exandria	do
27 do do	1,50,000	Aden	do
Rupees ...	1,00,000	do	do
24 Boxes Buln Sovns ...	16,51,200	London	do
	15,020	do	do
5 Boxes Sovns	3,75,000	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Parcel Silver	33	do	do
10 Boxes Buln Sovns ...	3,56,250	do	Supt P & O S N Co
	1,12,500	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 18th Feb., 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	69	82,357
B. B. & C. I. Ry	53	69,411

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since	13th Nov.	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since	15th Jan.	6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since	3rd Jan.	7 p.c.

EXCHANGE :—

There is still little doing in this market and the tone remains quiet but steady.

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. Forward	...1s. 4 3-16 May.
Do. France Ready	...171
Do. Marks Ready	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...139 1-2
Shanghai 60 days' sight	...188 1-2
Japan 60 days' sight	...143 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 13-16 for Cash and the near settlement and has remained quiet but steady and unchanged during the day.

We quote—

Cash	...Rs.	95	13	0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	95	13	0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	95	13	0

BULLION :—

Bar Silver in London was 1-16 up for ready and forward at 26 9-16 and 26 7-16 respectively. The local market opened at 67 3-8 ex duty for the first settlement, ready bars being one rupee dearer. There has been no change during the day. Business has been moderate.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	...Rs.	23	15	3
Australian Gold	...Rs.	23	14	9
Sovereigns Gold	...Rs.	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...Rs.	68	6	0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	67	6	0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	67	0	0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	...Rs.	77	12	0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	76	12	0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	76	6	0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

COUNCIL BILLS : At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 120 lakhs allotments were made of 12.90 lakhs bills and 107-10 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 1s. 4 3-32d. respectively, tenders at these rates receiving 10 per cent. The total amount sold for the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 121-80 lakhs. For next week the amount to be allotted is reduced to 100 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 30th January and arrived to-day with the mails of the 6th February brings £110,000 Silver, £190,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs.	1,00,000
Bombay	...	... „	2,10,000
Madras	...	... „	4,00,000
Total...		„	7,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 6th February and comes with the mails of the 13th February brings £120,000 bar gold and £430,000 Sovereigns (as per Reuter's cable of the 6th inst.) as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs.	3,30,000
Bombay	...	... „	40,000
Madras	...	... „	90,000
Total...		„	4,60,000

The steamer which left London on the 13th February brings £ 90,000 Silver, £110,000 bar gold and £ 140,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs.	3,60,000
Bombay	...	... „	7,80,000
Madras	...	... „	1,60,000
Total...		„	13,00,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

Liabilities—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	95,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	5,01,000	.....
Sundries ...	.....	.....
Assets—		
Govt. Securities ...	.....	2,65,000
Other Authorised Securities ...	.....	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	1,80,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	11,67,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	.....	23,000
Bullion ...	.....	30,000
Balance with other Banks ...	.....	2,97,000
Sundries ...	.....	39,000
Cash ...	2,59,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales. 1913-14.	Bales. 1912-13.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	124,052	132,445	— 8,393
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 19th Feb. ...	1,721,175	1,291,134	+430021
Shipments for the week Europe ...	15,402	13,994	+ 1,408
China, Japan and Coast Ports ...	28,600	Nil	+ 28,600
Total ...	44,002	13,994	+ 30,008
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. to 19th Feb. Europe ...	4 6,168	155,374	+310794
China ...	8,952	11,373	— 2,421
Japan ...	489,843	337,651	+152192
Coast Ports ...	12,936	12,959	— 23
Total ...	977,899	517,357	+460542
Afloat in harbour, Europe. ...	19,084	2,492	+ 16,592
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	35,410	16,341	+ 19,069

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1913 to 7th Feb. 1914 9,087 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I Railway from 1st Sept. 1913 to 14th Feb. 1914 4,275 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1913	625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1913 to 19th Feb., 1914 ...	1,721,155
	2,346,155
Less Shipments from 1st Sept.,1913 to 19th Feb., 1914	977,899
	1,368,256
Less Afloat	54,494
	1,313,762
Less Estimated Mill Consumption	520,000
	793,762
Less up-country by rail ...	13,362
Stock of Cotton in Bombay on 20th Feb. 1914 ...	780,400
Difference since last week ...	+36,055

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

.....	Total for week.	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish.....	18,522	291,661	175,433
Central India..	11,504	103,239	36,8·4
Barsee and Nagur ...	15,367	150,510	71,780
Berar ...	29,746	268,375	253,859
Central Provinces ...	17,350	171,658	138,113
Total Oomras.	92,489	985,443	676,019
Dholleras ...	6,230	82,145	73,785
Broach ...	9,903	19,424	17,776
Compta and Dharwar ...	836	50,835	23,331
Westerns ...	710	20,728	32,659
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	7,203	449,851	314,076
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	4,816	70,432	54,430
Sind ...	1,860	38,492	74,486
Persian ...	.....	517	987
American ...	.....	2,180	21,496
Egyptian ...	.....	793	920
Other Sorts ...	...	265	1,169
Total ...	15,019	1,721,155	1,291,134

a Or 1,791 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st Sept. 1913.

EXPORTS.

COTTON

MARKET REPORT :—

During the past week further fluctuations have occurred in the home markets and the result of the week will be found below. There is no new feature in the market, and we are likely to have a continuance of the see-saw movement until something definite occurs to alter the course one way or the other, but whether for a rise or fall it is difficult to say. At present speculators are indifferent and are awaiting developments. Private advices are conflicting, and the looker-on is in the best position at the moment. Weather will soon begin to play an important part in preparations for the new crop, and the acreage prepared depends on weather to a great extent. At the close the home markets are a few points up.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
New York.—			
Futures Mar. ...	12·15	12·26	+·11
„ May ...	11·86	11·95	+·09
Spot ...	12·75	12·95	+·20
New Orleans.—			
Futures Mar. ...	12·50	12·45	—·05
„ May ...	12·57	12·55	—·02
Spot ...	12 15-16	13	+1-16
Liverpool.—			
Futures Feb.-Mar...	6·64	6·65	+·01
„ Apl.-May ...	6·62	6·62	unchgd.
Spot ...	7·00	7·02	+·02

In the local market the opening of the week saw an active business with rising prices, but later on a drop set in and rates gave way Rs. 12 from the highest point touched for good Broach. Other descriptions have followed Broach more or less, Bengals having been least affected. A large business was done in good and fine Broach, Khamgaons, Khandiesh and Bengals, both in settlements and fresh transactions. The last day or so there were more sellers than buyers and the market completely turned round. Probably in a day or two the lower prices ruling will again attract buyers and we shall see a reaction. Even to-day it seems to have set in. Prices of Indian cotton are certainly low and the Continent and Japan, while looking on at our local speculative manipulations, may come in as buyers at any time in easy and week markets. To-day the market opened steadier at Rs. 278 for good Broach and Rs. 227 for fine Khamgaon Akola March.

For ready cotton there was a fair enquiry at the beginning of the week and good prices were paid for Wardhas, Nagpurs and Pulgaons, while Khamgaon styles, Bengals and Khandeish were also in demand. Broach is arriving more freely and is attracting some attention lately the demand has fallen off somewhat and prices have given way in sympathy with contract rates.

The following are the latest telegrams to hand.

GRUNING AND Co :—" Market largely professional with little outside influence. Imperial demand for actual cotton for consumption."

WELD AND Co :—Liverpool : " Small marke declined at the opening on bears hammering. Afterwards market improved on good spot demand. Some American straddle buying." New York : " Small steady market. Wall Street shorts covering.

PRIVATE : " We expect little decline.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...		281-8	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach ...		277	„
Fine „ Wardha Hinganghat...		252	„
„ „ Nagpur ...		249	„
„ „ Yeotmal ...		242	„
„ „ Dharnangaon P. ...		236	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola...		228-7	„
„ „ Amraoti ...		228-9	„
„ „ Khandeish ...		207	„
F. G. „ Khandeish ...		199	„
Fine „ Muthia ...		202	„
„ „ Bengal ...		205	„
F. G. Bengal ...		193-4	„

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone... ...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	10,000
Total Imports... ...	11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·69+4
Mar.-Apr. ...	6·70+4
Apr.-May ...	6·66+4
May-June ...	6·64+4
June-July ...	6·61+4
July-Aug. ...	6·57+4
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·43+4
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·33+3
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·25+2

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

FREIGHTS.

The market is unchanged with rates a little lower for some ports for forward loading. The following business is reported :

Liverpool-Marseilles :—For March at 11s. 6d. light seeds, 12s. 6d. seeds cotton.

Antwerp :—Ready at 11s. 6d. light seeds, 13s. 6d. seeds cotton. For March, April and May at 11s. light seeds, 13s. seeds cotton.

Dunkirk:—Ready at 11s. light seeds, 13s. seeds cotton. Forward 11s. 6d. and 13s. 6d.

Havre :—Ready 12s. light seeds, and 14s. to 14s. 6d. seeds cotton.

Hamburg :—Ready cotton at 14s. and 15s.

Hull :—Ready 11s. 6d. light seeds. Forward, up to July 11s. 6d. light seeds.

No fixtures are reported this week.

The following are rates :—

READY—FEBRUARY.

Antwerp.....	12s. 6d. l. s.	14s. 6d. s. c.	
Dunkirk.....	12s. l. s.	14s.	„
Havre	14s. „	15s.	„
Genoa.....	14s. „	14s.	„
Hull.....	11s. 6d. to 12s. l. s.		

MARCH.

Antwerp / Dunkirk / Hull	.. 12s. l. s.	14s. s. c.
Genoa / Marseilles / Liverpool	.. 13s. l. s.	14s. s. c.
London ...	... 13s. l. s.	15s. s. c.
Havre ..	.. 14s. l. s.	15s. s. c.

April to June 6s. more than March.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seed and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1914.	Same period 1913
Wheat	319,077	679,344
Linseed	195,164	56,599
Rape, dal ...	13 590	36,707
Gingellyseed ..	507,639	631,217
Poppyseed	2,041	2,884
Groundnuts ...	430,1 9	481,073
Castorseed ...	278,052	184,250
Rice	432,062	597,083
Myrabollams ...	147,411	215,449
Cottonseed.....	1,285,410	896,416
Mowrasced.....	8,886	7,912
Gram	50,332	260 701
Jowar	222,497	83,135
Maize	429	1,755
Barley	3,[illegible]	39,918

LINSEED :—

Local prices have fluctuated in sympathy with home news, the tone of the market at the close being steady. Shippers have bought ready to a moderate extent, and there has also been business doing in new crop by local speculators and others.

We quote :—
Ready... ... Rs. 8 0 0 B.T.
May ... ... Rs. 8 14 9 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is firm for new crop, as reports from up country are discouraging, the late rains having been too late to do good to the crop.

We quote :—
Ready Brown Cawnpore Rs. 7 12 9 B.T.
Ready Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 9 2 0 „
Brown Delhi May Rs. 9 0 6 R.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady with a fair enquiry both for ready and new crop.

We quote :—
Ready White Pissi Rs. 5 11 0 R.T.
White Delhi, May. Rs. 5 14 3 „

GINGELLYSEED :—

We have had a quiet market during the past week, with a moderate demand by shippers.

We quote :—
Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. 56 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... Rs. 44 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... Rs. 57 8 0

POPPYSEED :—

The market is steadier both for ready and forward.

We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 10 4 0 B.T.
Forward ... Rs. 11 3 0 R T

GROUNDNUTS :—

A steady market with a fair enquiry.

We quote :—
Bold ... ... Rs. 48 0 0
Small ... ... Rs. 47 0 0

CASTORSEED :—

The market is steady and unchanged.

We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 34 0 0
Forward ... ... Rs. 7 0 0 R.T.

MOWRASEED :—

The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 10 0 B.T

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, for the weeks ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	1,24,052 Bales.
Wheat	...	50,333 Cwts.
Linseed	...	41,670 „
Rapeseed	...	2,384 „
Gingellyseed	...	50,461 „
Poppyseed	...	Nil „
Groundnuts	...	56,674 „
Castorseed	...	50,676 „
Rice	...	33,010 „
Myrabollams	...	26,448 „
Cottonseed	...	1,51,591 „
Mowrasced	...	975 „
Gram	...	10,217 „
Joowar	...	39,305 „
Maize	...	Nil „
Barley	...	797 „

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS : The market continues steady with a moderate demand.

WHITE GOODS : The market is quiet but steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS : The market is quiet and prices remain unchanged.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS AND DHOOTIES :—The home market is quiet and there is no change. The Bombay market is dull with a very poor demand.

TURKEY RED PRINTS : The market is steady and unchanged.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL : There have been some fluctuations in Standard Copper during the week. Prices are on the same level as lastwee k.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's Prices of the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Snowflake Brand .....150°	per case.	
American	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand... ...150°		
American	„	5 12 2
Chester Brand .....75°		
Abel A'can	„	5 2 2
Devoe's Imp Brilliant 75°		
Abel A'can	„	5 0 2
Monkey Brand .....125°		
American	„	4 15 2
Tiger Brand ... ...125°		
American	„	4 15 2
White Camellia	per 2 tins	
Brand in tins ..... 125°	4 6 0	
Elephant Brand	per 2 tins	
Bulk in tins ..... 125°	4 6 0	
Elephant Brand	per 8 I. Imp. gals.	
Bulk without tins ...150°	„	3 12 0
Crimson Brand in tins ...150°	per 2 tins	
	„	4 6 0

SHARES.

The market is almost unchanged with little doing, and hence there are no big fluctuations in prices to report. Bank of Bombay shares improved to Rs. 1,610, but later on declined to Rs. 1,605. Bank of Indias are unchanged at Rs. 65 C. D., Central Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 18, Eastern Bank shares have advanced to Rs. 86. In Mill Companies Ahmedabad advance are steady at Rs. 830, Bombay United are quiet at Rs. 490, Centuries at Rs. 235, Central Indias have declined to Rs. 1,835, Swadeshis to Rs. 1,460, Standards to Rs. 1,070, Davids have ruled at and about Rs. 475, Fazulbais are quiet at Rs. 442 1-2, Finlays are unchanged at Rs. 315, and Swans at Rs. 275, Currimbhais at Rs. 222 1-2, and Crescents at Rs. 116 1-4, Jamsheds are quiet at Rs. 103 3-4, Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have declined to Rs. 1,472 1-2, Khattan Makanji mill shares are quiet at 1,365, Kohinoors at Rs 745, Madhavji Dharamsey mill shares have dropped to Rs. 1,055, New Great Eastern are quiet at Rs. 222 1-2, and New City of Bombay at Rs. 1,040. Phoenix at Rs. 161 1-4, Textiles are quiet at Rs. 1,235. In miscellenous companies Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 94, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have advanced to Rs. 897 1-2. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company's ordinary shares have been put through at Rs. 222, and preference shares at Rs. 173 to Rs. 173 1-2 X.D., The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 215 C.D., and preference shares at Rs. 270. Central India Mining have improved to Rs. 30. Shivrajpurs are reported to have changed hands at Rs.23 1-4 C.D., Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are quiet at Rs. 870, Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares have ruled at and about Rs. 76, preference shares are quiet at Rs. 156, deffered shares have declined to Rs. 131, Tata Hydro. E. P. Supply Company ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,022 1-2, and preference shares at Rs. 917 1-2, Bombay Telephones are quiet at Rs. 70, and Treachers at Rs. 480. Press shares are neglected and not much doing. Rates are quiet and unchanged. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs. 590, Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 692 1-2, Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 142, Guzerat Railways at Rs. 109, Central Provinces at Rs. 121 1-2, Sara-Sirajganj are steady at Rs. 25 and Mundra Bhon have improved to Rs. 29. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—500 bales cotton, B Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 57 bales wool H K M Jaitha; 23 bales wool, R Agarchand; 14 bales wool, N Vajir; 45 bales wool, D. Nagjee; 50 cwts cashewnuts, M Jafferbhoy; 10 cases sola hats, C Macdonald and Co; 68 bales wool, J M Dama; 4 bales cow hides Alladin Cassum.

City of Calcutta s—412 cwts myrabollams, D. Bomanjee and Co; 261 bales hemp, G Veerji and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—20 cwts cashewnuts, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—50 bales dry skins, C J Mathew and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, K Kissanji and Co; 1,028 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

Ariasto s—450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—200 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 360 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—605 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 770 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 173 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FUIME.

Cleopatra s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Cleopatra s—977 cwts gingellyseed John Facheri; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Picton s—1,200 cwts teelseed, 2,499 cwts groundnuts, 6,860 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 687 cwts myrabolams, Culiandas Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ariadne Irene s—220 bales cotton, the Commercial Trading Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 61 bales hemp, 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, 8 Coovarjee and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, John Facheri.

FOR HAVRE.

Holtby s—104 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—150 bales cottonfly, H E Rode and Sons; 4 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 550 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1 bale cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 102 cwts nigerseed, 105 cwts kong, Passoo; 562 cwts myrabolams, D Bomanjee and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed. 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 306 cwts gumarabic, S Coovarjee and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed 800 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co.

Schneefels s—173 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 cwts gum olibanum, M Jaferbhoy; 220 bales cottonfly, J C Tadiwala; 999 cwts linseed, M B Kaisha, 1,000 cwts weedseed, K Devchand and Co.

Markomania s—800 cwts groundnuts K Devchand and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Markomania s—4,299 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts gingillyseed, K Devchand and Co.

Ehrenfels s—4000 cwts gingillyseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Alberto Treves s—8,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Alberto Treves s—780 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, John Facheri; 3,003 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 155 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 2,002 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 50 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 30 bales hemp, G Virjee and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Alberto Treves s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Inaba Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Inaba Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, P Visram and Co; 500 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

Penag Maru s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 10 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 252 bales hay, 128 mds fodder, 23 nos cattle, 14 nos calves, 16 nos goat 5 kids N Y Kaisha.

Saigon Maru s—1,150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHOMA.

Penang Maru s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2 cwts myrateeth, 3 cwts ivoryent pieces M Kassim.

FOR HONGKONG.

Penag Maru s—75 cwts gum ginger, 16 cwts gum kodo, A Fazulbhoy.

FOR MOJI.

Saigon Maru s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS—FEB. 20.

Steamer Kathiawar from London, Agents K Nixon and Co—30 kegs chlorate of soda, 50 cases muriatic acid, 1,015 cases acid, 25 drums liquid amonia, 1 case, 20 tons chalk, 47 packages cordage, 7 cases wine, 10 cases brandy, 2 drums switch oil, 68 drums oil, 160 drums reduced turpentine, 1,070 drums paint oil, 120 cases varnish, 10 tons whiting, 31 cases paper, 1 cases ogl seed.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding, dated Bombay, Feb. 20.

The E. E. Company will be all night manning from 17th to the 23rd February 1914. Parade at Apollo Bunder each evening at 7-0 p.m.

The following will take effect in No. 2 Company from to-day's date :—No. 1009 Sergt. A. W. Barker to be Company Sergt. Major, No

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

RACING NOTES.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP TO-DAY.

PROSPECTS OF THE CANDIDATES.

(BY OUR RACING REPRESENTATIVE.)

We are now approaching the end of the Bombay big meeting, and to-day will be the last really big day, for though the races will be continued on Wednesday, the stakes on that day, except in the Mansfield Plate, are not very big. To-day, however, we should see good racing, particularly in the Byculla Club Cup, the Willingdon Plate and the Turf Club Cup. There will be eight starters for the Rs. 17,000 stake and the £50 Cup presented by the members of the Byculla Club, and as these include Mayfowl and Shining Way, to say nothing of Matchlock, Pretty Good Sort, and Hamara, the race should be a good one to watch. The distance is a mile and a half, which is Shining Way's best distance, and if Mr. Galstaun's mare is to justify the expense of bringing her to Bombay, she will have to "do it now." Personally I think Mayfowl will win the race, and on the running of the Governor's Cup in Calcutta and the Grand Western here last week. Where Shining Way is Matchlock must be there or thereabouts.

Mayfowl showed last Saturday that he was in rare good form by the way in which he caught up the leaders and ran second to Soultline, after running last almost to the turn. Had that race last Saturday been over a mile and a half instead of a mile and a furlong, Mayfowl would have left the winner standing still. Shining Way did not shine at all in the Grand Western on Saturday, after the early stages of the race, and I do not fancy her chances to-day, even though she has 12 lbs. less to carry. In my opinion Mayfowl will win the race, with Matchlock second, and Hamara, if a strong jockey can be found to ride her at the weight, third. The Kour Sahib's mare was running on at the finish last Saturday, and the longer distance will probably suit her better.

Kempion has been struck out of the Byculla Club Cup, and will go instead for the Willingdon Plate, and, though he has to give Soultline nearly two stones, I think he will be able to do it. Let it not be thought for a moment that in saying this I am treating Soultline's win last Saturday lightly. He won the Grand Western in great style, but Kempion has proved himself so good at nearly any distance that I cannot see him being beaten here. If there is any surprise in this race, I think Watch Tower will be the one to provide it. This is one of those animals which is always doing the unexpected, and is it not about time for her annual win?

The Stand Plate promises to be a good race, for there are in it several horses that are in great form just now. The distance will not suit Cherrywood so well as it will Twa Brigs, and on the running of the Mazagon Plate on Saturday, I cannot really see what is to beat Mr. Goff's horse. It is always difficult in a five furlong race run on the new straight course to see how much a winner has in hand, but Twa Brigs seemed to me to be going very easily, and I think he will win again to-day, for the fourth time in four successive outings.

After his run in the Town Plate on Wednesday, I hardly think they will start Abdul Malik in the Turf Club Cup, particularly as the stable have got a very fine second string in Thank You, which won the Gaye Cup on Wednesday. In all probability Thank You will be saddled for this, and it should be a great race between him and Nakib. There was little in it on Wednesday, and Nakib might very easily turn the tables; Black Malik and Sir Knight the places. The Bedouin Plate will probably fall to Abdul Malik, granted he is sent out for it, and so easily has he won his five-furlong races this season that I think he will carry his 10st. 3lbs. to victory. Dhaidan should get one of the places, and Guinea Mohur the other.

That disappointing animal Engine is in the Second Dealers' Plate, and judging by the way he has been backed on his last two or three adventures, he must be capable of doing better things than he has yet done on the racecourse. He has been twice placed in five outings, and the placings were really nothing to write home about. Balkan Prince has a better record, and I like him best of the lot in this event, but it is not a race to bet on, for there are several which have not shown their true form on the course. Anything, indeed, might win it.

There are 21 left in for the Lilliput Handicap race, and if they all go the event will, of necessity, be something of a scramble. Solar Star must run well, and will, I think, win. There are several which might get places, and of them I like Moonspot and Mat-hat-Baig.

BANGALORE POLO.

BANGALORE, Feb. 20.

The semi-finals in the Novices Handicap Polo Tournament resulted as follows this afternoon:—

The 7th Hussars "A" team, starting at scratch, beat Bangalore Gymkhana, who started at 2 5-8th goals, by 11 goals to 3 5-8; and the 26th Light Cavalry beat the 2nd Sappers and Miners by 3 goals to 2 1-4, the latter hitting only one goal. The second game was one of the finest witnessed here for a long time.

The final is on Monday.

At the meeting of the Municipal Committee of Simla, held on the 18th instant, Mr. Mohan Lal, B.A., pleader, was confirmed as legal adviser to the Committee.

WATERLOO CUP WINNER.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In the final of the Waterloo Cup, to-day, Dilwyn beat Leucoryx. The betting was two to one on the winner. —Reuter.

BOMBAY RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

TWO WELL-PLAYED FINALS.

Two finals were played off yesterday before a larger number of spectators than usual, including a party from Government House, comprising Lady Willingdon and the ex-champion, Major Greig. The play came fully up to expectations, especially in the Markers' singles final, when Jamsetjee, who owed three, met Hormusjee.

Both placed exceedingly well, particularly Hormusjee, whose wall shots were a feature. He also hit with great force, especially in half-volleying, in which he excelled. Jamsetjee's service gained many aces for him, while by his perfect timing and judgment he showed that he has still no equal in India. After each had won a game Hormusjee went right away to 8—1, when he was out. Jamsetjee, however, after scoring one served himself out: but after some great rallies he caught and passed his brother, and the score was called 14--13 in his favour. Then, however, Hormusjee with a great shot put him out and set three was played. Remaining in hand Hormusjee scored two. Jamsetjee then went in and amid great excitement went to game after a splendid rally, in which he made a wonderfully fine return from a shot which appeared certain to beat him.

Level play was the order of the fourth game, Jamsetjee leading at 13—11. Then followed two excellent rallies before Jamsetjee ran out winner of a splendidly contested match.

The Amateurs Singles final followed immediately. Gull began play and scored one by service. A rally followed, when Sloggett got in, but with his first service hit the board. Gull led 2—0, 2—1 and 4—2. Sloggett drew level at 4—4 and took the lead for the first time, going to 6—4. Some exciting play followed, Sloggett being eventually put out. Gull then went right away to game ball, when he missed an easy one, his killing not being up to Sloggett's standard. Sloggett could only score one. Gull winning with a great shot, 15—7. He led again in the second game 2—1, when Sloggett drew level and remained in hand till he had made himself game ball. In a long rally at this point Gull ought to have killed, but hit too high and left an easy kill for his opponent, who took advantage of it and won, 15—2.

Gull was not playing so well now. Sloggett, on the contrary, improved, and though the third game was well-contested he took it eventually, 15—10.

Gull was all at sea with most of Sloggett's services in the fourth game, and seemed to go to pieces, missing many shots which on his form in the first game, he would have had no difficulty in scoring from. Sloggett went to 14—4 when Gull had a last chance. A volley by Sloggett just above the board, however, put him out at once and enabled the champion to score the necessary point with his service, and thus retain the championship, which he holds for the third year in succession.

Scores.—

MARKERS' SINGLES FINAL.

Jamsetjee (minus 3) beat Hormusjee 8—15; 15—8; 17—16; 15—11.

AMATEURS' OPEN SINGLES FINAL.

Capt. A. J. H. Sloggett (holder) beat Mr. F. Gull (last year's runner-up,) 7—15; 15—2; 15—10; 15—4.

OPEN DOUBLES FINAL.

In the final round of the Open Doubles on Thursday, Captain Sloggett and Mr. Gull beat Messrs. Berch and and McBeth, 14—18, 15—4, 15—11, 15—6.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Hounds will meet at day-break on the following dates:—

Feb. 22nd, Wakola.
" 24th, Cross Roads (Melon Ground.)
" 20th, Jackal Club.
March 1st, Parla.
" 3rd, Sahar Village.
" 5th, The Kennels.
" 8th, Sahar Hill.
" 10th, Irla.
" 12th, Santa Cruz.
" 15th, Wakola.

Train leaves Colaba 5-25 a. m., Churchgate 5-30 a. m., and Grant Road 5-41 a. m., and members coming out by train are requested to proceed to the meet with as little delay as possible. On Tuesdays the train leaves a quarter of an hour later, and will not be waited for. Members coming out by this train will probably be in time for the Tuesday Meets during the current month.

The Bombay Jackal Club are at home at Ghoda Hazri on all hunting mornings to all members of the Hunt.

The Jackal Club Point to Point Races will take place on Saturday, March 21.

PYRKE'S APOLLO
RESTAURANT
THE SMARTEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE IN INDIA.
Apollo Bunder
Grills, a Speciality
Oysters and other Luxuries.
Private Rooms for Dinner Parties.
Telephone No. 75.
Telegrams:— "Excellence, Bombay."

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

LADIES DOUBLES HANDICAP.

A LONG AND EXCITING FINAL.

There was a very large attendance at the Bombay Gymkhana courts yesterday afternoon when the final of the ladies doubles handicap was played off. There was an absence of the high winds that have prevailed for the last few days, and conditions were ideal.

An early start was made and it was just as well, as the match proved to be a prolonged affair, and it was fully two hours before any decision was arrived at. It is a long time since such an exciting match has been witnessed, the handicapping being excellent. The finalists were Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Gibbs (scr.) and Mrs. Nelson and Miss Greenside (plus 15) and the result was a win for the former by two sets to one.

When it is stated that forty games were played before any result was arrived at, it will be understood that it was a most strenuous match, and while the winners are to be congratulated the losers were extremely unlucky to lose, as it was anybody's game right up to the last stroke.

In the first set Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Gibbs had matters pretty well their own way for the first games. Then Mrs. Nelson and Miss Greenside took two games and their opponents further increased their lead to 4—2 in the next. The match was level at 4 all, when Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Gibbs ran to set, 6—4.

The second set was won by Mrs. Nelson and Miss Greenside with a similar score, but the third set was most strenuous, as after Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Gibbs led at 5—4 each side won a game until the score was called 9 all. Then Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Gibbs won two games in succession and the match, 6—4, 4—6, 11—9.

THE MARRYATT CUP.

One match in the second round of the Marryatt Cup was decided yesterday afternoon, Boyes defeating Portlock after an excellent game. Both were playing well and some good tennis was witnessed. Boyes appears to be improving as the tournament progresses and is quite likely to get into the final round. He won the first two games in the first set, but Portlock took the next three and although Boyes got to three all, Portlock went ahead and won 6—4. In the second set Boyes went ahead to start with and the score was 4—1 in his favour. Portlock then picked up and got to 4 all, but Boyes won 6—4. Boyes won the final set 6—2.

S. Calvorocoressi	Boyes	Boyes 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.
A. Boyes	6—3, 6—4.	
Capt. H. S. Hutchinson	Por	
F. Portlock	W. O.	
N. Marryatt	Nicholson	England 8-6, 6-1, 6-2
M. Ferrers Nicholson	6—3, 6—2.	
M. N. Hogg	James	
Capt. F. H. James	6—1, 6—4.	
L. S. Bartlett	England	
R. D. England	6—0, 6—1.	
G. E. Frye	Heemskirk	
L. B. Heemskirk	2-6, 6-4, 6-4.	
R. L. Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke	
G. J. Fletcher	6—3, 6—4.	
E. J. Bunbury	Bunbury	
Major G. E. Preston	2—6, 6—2, 6—1.	
Sitara	8	40

There are no games down for this afternoon. The semi-final round will be played on Monday.

RACING AT DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 20.

The Indian Cavalry races were held on the new racecourse under very successful conditions.

The following are the results:—

MIDGET PLATE.—Distance, 1,000 yds.

Mr. W. Clarke's HOPE DEFERRED, 12st 4lbs. ... ...Capt. Nethersole 1
Major Harbord's HACKLER'S HOPE, 10st. 11lbs ... ...Capt. Gunnon 2
Mr. C. Skipwith's TRIGGER, 10st.... 10lbs Owner 3

BETTING:—2 to 1 on Hope Deferred, 6 to 4 against Hackler's Hope, and threes the others.

Won by four lengths; half a length between second and third.

INDIAN CAVALRY GRAND ANNUAL CHASE.—Distance 2 1-2 miles.

Mr. W. Coventry's BAYARD, 12st. 4lbs. .. .. Owner 1
Captain A. M. Daniels' FLYING HACKLE, 10st. 12lbs., (cd. 11st. 10lbs. .. .. Owner 2
Captain Caldwell's CARADOC late GUS, 11st. 4lbs., (cd. 11st. 8lbs.) Captain Bradley 3
Mr. G. Fellowes' GURGHA, 9st. 8lbs., (cd. 10st. 8lbs.) ... ... Owner 4

BETTING:—5 to 4 on Bayard, 3 to 1 Valiant, 4 to 1 Meteor, sixes Brigadier and Bacchus, sevens and eights the others.

Won by half-a-dozen lengths; same between second and third; good fourth.

MIDGET CHASE.—Distance 2 miles.

Captain Simond's BANSHEE 12st. 11lbs., Mr. Coventry 1
Mr. W. Clarke's HOPE DEFERRED, 12st. 11lbs.... .. Captain Netherole 2
Mr. Coventry's FOSSE, 11st. 6lbs., Mr. Seymour (fell.)

BETTING.—Evens each Hope Deferred and Fosse; 5 to 4 against Banshee. Won by a dozen lengths.

INDIAN CAVALRY ARAB POLO SCURRY.—Distance 2 furlongs.

Capt. Rennick's NEW MOON 11st. 7lbs. ... ...Major Holden 1
Capt. J. Todd's WICKED SLAVE, 11st. 11lbs. .. .. Owner 2
Major Odlum's MATCHMAKER 11st. 12lbs. ... ...Captain Gannon 3

BETTING:—6 to 4 on New Moon, evens Matchlock; threes the others.

Won by three parts of length; a couple of lengths between second and third.

INDIAN CAVALRY POLO SCURRY.—Distance 2 furlongs.

Capt. Tradley's DIAMOND II 11st. 7lbs.... ... ... Owner 1
Mr. C. Skipwith's BRIGGER 11st. 7lbs. Owner 2
Major Harbord's HACKLER'S HOPE 11st. 7lbs. ... Capt. Gannon 3
Kitchener 11st. 7lbs., Easter Boy 11st. 7lbs., Twlight 11st. 10lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Moonlighter, Hackler's Hope and Esster Boy; fours Diamond, Twlight, and Trigger; eights the others.

Won by three parts of a length; a neck between second and third.

Nerve Strain—

Mr. B. C. HUCKS (the well-known Flying Man), of 5, Queen's Gate Terrace, London, England, writes:—"I really must express my appreciation of Phosferine. Some time back I felt myself in a curious state of nervous tension, brought on, no doubt, by the severe strain caused by flying under all sorts of weather conditions for the *Daily Mail* tour. I had an idea that my nerves were becoming shaken. I was advised to try Phosferine, and was quite astonished at the beneficial effect produced by even the first few doses. I am now feeling more 'fit' than ever and ready to start upon a season's flying that promises to be considerably more arduous than the last."

No other medicine has received such absolute proof of its extraordinary properties in restoring Shattered Constitutions, and in giving back to the prematurely aged New Life and Energy.

CAUTION

There is only one Phosferine—beware of illegal imitations—do not be misled by *Phosph This* or *Phosph That*, but get

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST TONIC AND DIGESTIVE

HAS BEEN SUPPLIED BY ROYAL COMMANDS TO—
The Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.M. the late King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania, etc.

Prices in Great Britain: 2/9, & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PROPRIETORS: ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., JUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENG.

Would you mind telling me if there is any real necessity for having my
STAR CAR
OVERHAULED?

M. A. TRENCHARD, Esqr., of Potters Bar, says:—

"Would you mind telling me if there is any real necessity for having my car overhauled? I ask you because my 12 H. P. Star has been in practically daily use FOR 4½ YEARS and has run over 24,000 MILES without ever going into a repair shop. I thought it would be as well to ask you if a car remains safe after so much hard work even if everything remains in order apparently. There is nothing loose that I know of, the clutch works like silk and the gears seems much the same as when the car was new."

SOLE AGENTS:—
THE NEW MOTOR-CAR AGENCY,
Opp. Marine Lines Station, QUEEN'S ROAD.

A GUARANTEE
As to comfort, style, and utility of your footwear is found in the choice of
McALPIN & Co's. BOOTS & SHOES

OUR BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on our Premises under EXPERT EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

	Rs.	a.	
REGULATION and SHOOTING BOOTS in best French black calf or brown leather	20	0	per pair
CIVIL and "Mufti" DERBY or Balmoral Boots	20	0	"
SMART BUTTON BOOTS for Weddings, Garden Parties etc.	22	8	"
"SPECIALITE" HIGHLAND BROGUE shoes in BLACK or BROWN leather	15	8	"
OXFORD SHOES, LIGHT or MEDIUM weight, in FRENCH calf, Box calf, or BROWN willow leather.	13	8	"
OXFORD SHOES, PATENT leather, plain front, for EVENING wear, very light weight	15	8	"
PUMP Shoes, best patent leather	12	8	"
TENNIS Shoes, best real buckskin	15	8	"
REGULATION, RIDING & SHOOTING GAITERS ...	20	0	"

THE above prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for CASH

McALPIN & Co., Bootmakers
BOMBAY & POONA

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a few lots of furniture such as drawing room suite, cabinets, reclining sofa, blackwood chiffoniers, teakwood cupboard, wall brackets, bentwood reclining chair, crockeryware, hanging chandeliars, gas fittings, tantalus liquer frame, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong grey horse, "Bulbul," 14-3, very fast, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria with a grey pony, young, goes well in harness and saddle and a set of harness.
1 C. Spring rubber-tyred Barouche state carriage, in good order.
The property of Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban.
1 dark brown Australian mare, 15-2, goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES AKOLA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Gill and Co., at their Jetha, No. 84-86, at Colaba and on account and risk of Messrs. The New Mofussil Co., Ltd:—200 full pressed bales of Akola cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3rd Floor, Raja Bahadur Mansion, Humum Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, by Elkington and Reed and Barton, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, side-boards and dumbwaiters, rich tapestry, lined drawing room suits, drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers, one sweet tone cottage piano, by Soundy, one sweet tone organ, one Milner's safe on stand, one Jest's fan, fancy ornaments, bronze and parian figures, glass door almirahs, tapestry, door curtains, marble top wash-hand tables, pier glass, vases, wall plates and figures, oil paintings and water colours, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, China and coir mattings, Hyderabad carpets, copper utensils, one Royal Enfield Gents bicycle, etc., etc., the property of R. K. Tarachund, Esq., Bar-at-Law, and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1914, at 11 A.M. (B T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt fish sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the caves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915.
For particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE AND IRONWARE, BRASSWARE, ALSO OIL PAINTS, COLOURS, ETC., USEFUL TO MILLOWNERS, HOUSE OWNERS, GINNING FACTORIES, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Agent to the Official Assignee, Madras, who is an Assignee of the Estate and effects of Shaikh Mahomedally and Sons trading in Bombay as Abdulabhoy Shaikh Mahomedally, insolvents, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), at the shop of the insolvents at Nagdevi Street, the goods of the said insolvents consisting of galvanised and black W. I. pipes, and their fitings, planks, flanges, brass oil cocks, stop cocks, wheel valves steam cocks, nosels, spanners, brass fittings, semi rotary pumps of sizes with foot valves etc., Hardware consisting of augers, screws, anvils, bolts and nuts, gauze glass, galvanised corrugated bolts, nuts, etc., etc., and galvanised wire netting, kegs of oil paint, drums of linseed oil, powder colors, varnish tins, painting brushes, Hubbocks, white zinc paint, gold powder for coloring, too many to describe.
The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
Private offer for the above will be received by the undersigned before the day of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 5th March, at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pheroz Building, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arms and without arm chairs, side-boards and dumbwaiters, rich tapestry, lined drawing room suits drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers, one sweet-tone cottage piano, fancy ornaments, bronze and parian figures, glass door almyrahs, tapestry, door curtains marble top wash-hand and dressing

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT & Co.—CONTD.

tables, pier glass vases, wall plates figures, oil painting and water col brass and iron single and double steads, China and coir mattings, Hyd bad carpets, copper utensils, etc., the property of Miss E. Tinckom, others.
Catalogues will be published and property on view four days before sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Lan Property, at Kumbharwada Seco Lane.

Suit No. 645 of 1908.

Khemdas alias Bapudas Laxmidas, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Barbhaya Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay .. .. ..Plaintiff.
Vs.
Tulsabai Kampenta of Bombay, Kamati Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kumbharwada 2nd Lane, without the Fort of Bombay.. .. .. ..Defenda

Under instructions from R. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appoin by the Judge's order herein date 14th day of February, 1914, and in suance of the direction, containe the order dated 29th January, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will up for sale the following immov property by Public Auction SATURDAY, 14th March, 191 4-30 P. M. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land ground together with the messua tenements or dwelling-house stand thereon, situate, lying and being Kumbharwada Second Lane with the Fort of Bombay, in the Regis tion Sub-district of Bombay, and Re tered by the Collector of Land Reve under Old No. 1944, New No. 908, Survey No. 321, and New Survey 5012, and containing by admeasurem one hundred and fifty-three squ yards and four-ninths of another squ yard or thereabouts, and assessed the Collector of Municipal rates taxes under Ward No. 7666 (1), Street Nos. 200, 202, and 204, bounded as follows:—That is to say or towards the North by the prope of Leodia Ballaji Dhunkartker, on towards the South by the property Hajee Cassum, on or towards the E by the Kumbharwada Second La and on or towards the West by Sweepers passage.

For further particulars and condit of sale application should be mad Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas, Attor for the Receiver, at their Office Church Gate Street, Fort, or to Undersigned.

BENNETT & Bombay, 21st February, 1914.

BANKING REPORTS

HONGKONG AND SHANGH BANKING CORPORATIO

The ninety-seventh report of Court of Directors presented to ordinary half-yearly general meet of shareholders held at the City H Hongkong, on February, 1914 was follows:—

The Directors have now to submit General Statement of the affairs of Bank, and Balance Sheet for half-year ending 31st December, 19 The net profits for that period, incl ing dols. 2,052,482·91, balance brou forward from last account, after p ing all charges, deducting interest pe and due, and making provision for and doubtful accounts, amount dols. 5,376,921·01. The Directors reco mend the transfer of dols. 200,000 f the Profit and Loss Account to cr of the Silver Reserve Fund, which F will then stand at dols. 17,650,000.

They also recommend writing Bank Premises Account the sum dols. 300,000.

After making these transfers deducting remuneration to direc there remains for appropriation d 4,861,921.01, out of which the direc recommend the payment of a divid of two pounds sterling per share, £240,000, and a bonus of five sh sterling per share, viz., £30,000 a ing in all to £270,000 which at,1 1 the rate of the day, will dols. 2,794,609.16. The balance, 2,067,311.85 to be carried to New and Loss Account.

STERLING RESERVE FUND.

The holding of £1,200,000 2½ cent Consols has been written down £12,000 to £852,000, and now sta in the Books at 71; "Other Sterl Securities" have also been writ down to the extent of about £12,0 To effect these adjustments and ma tain the Fund at £1,500,000, Sterl Stocks to the face value of £25, costing £24,356 2s. 9d. were purcha and added to "Other Sterling Sec ties," bringing the amount under t heading to £431,500 written down £341,100. The expenditure was out of the earnings of the half-year.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Mr. David Landale been elected Chairman for the 1914, and Mr. W. L. Pattenden, Dep Chairman.

Mr. F. Lieb and Mr. G. R. Lau having resigned their seats on lea the Colony, Mr. E. Goetz and Mr. Landgraf have been invited to fill vacancies (these appointments req confirmation at the meeting).

The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Mr. W. Pattenden and Mr. S. H. Dod retired in rotation, but being elig for re-election, offered themse accordingly.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMIT

The following telegram from London Office has been receive Bombay:—

After providing for contingenci gross profits of the Eastern Bank, for the year ended 31st December 1 including the balance brought forw from the last account, amount Rs. 13,17,098-4-0 and, after deduc expenses of management, direct and auditors' fees, etc., there rem a balance of Rs. 7,07,286-11-0. On this the directors will recommend payment of a dividend for the yea the rate of six per cent. per ann less income tax, absorb Rs. 3,60,000, placing Rs. 2,25,000 to Reserve Fund, which will then st at Rs. 4,50,000 and carrying forw the balance of Rs. 1,22,286-11-0 to next account."

ESTABLISHED 1885.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 3,00,00,000.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

CLASSES OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN INDIA:—

FIRE (Special Terms to Property Owners.)

ACCIDENT & SICKNESS (Most Comprehensive Policy extant.)

MOTOR CAR (All Risks covered at Lowest Rates).

MOTOR CYCLE (All Risks covered at Lowest Rates).

BURGLARY (Including Housebreaking, Larceny and Theft).

FIDELITY GUARANTEE (Embezzlement and Fraud covered).

CYCLE (Damage to and Theft of Cycle covered).

PLATE GLASS (Shop Fronts, Etc., Insured against Breakage).

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INDIAN BRANCH—12-14 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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That Save Time.

How many times do typewriter operators come nearly to the bottom of the paper and have to put in another sheet to write just one more line?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

is equipped with paper fingers that hold the paper so well that it is possible to write on the extreme edge of the paper or card.

These paper fingers, if the operator forgets to push them back into place after writing a card or envelope, move along to the proper place with the advancement of the carriage in either direction.

This is one of the many reasons why the L. C. Smith and Bros. Typewriter enables the operator to produce more and better work than on any other writing machine ever made.

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CIGARETTES.

High standard of quality and long experience of the Indian climate have made our Cigarettes famous and distinguished.

Price Per Box of 100.

	Rs.	A.
Extra Fine G. F.	6	6
Crown Prince	5	4
Admiral	4	12
Fleur d'Orient	4	8
Odalisque F. M. (*Ladies'*)	4	0
Non Plus Ultra	3	14
Best Egyptian	3	8

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117-125, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Branches: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY,

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.....	4 15 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg ...	4 15 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4 6 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 6 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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are collection of old China

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BROADWOOD PIANOS

"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to divine Apollo."

Beethoven.

BLUTHNER PIANOS

"are the sweetest toned pianos in the world."—Dr. Oscar Paul in his "History of the Pianoforte."

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Note the name please SCHIEDMAYER J. & P. "It gives me the greatest pleasure to play on it."

Sir Edward Elgar, Mus Doc.

LIPP PIANOS

"The best upright piano in the world."—T Haigh, Mus B.

STEINWEG-NACHF PIANOS

"Like all instruments of the excellent house of Steinweg-Nachf has afforded me the greatest pleasure."—Joh. Brahms.

POINTS IN FAVOUR OF OUR PIANOFORTES.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** Letters relating to editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, and communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 4-30 p.m.

The Paris Office of the *Bombay Gazette* is at 25, Boulevard des Italiens, where a file of the paper may be seen.

THE

Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 21st Feb., 1914.

THE CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

THE Convocation Address delivered by the Vice-Chancellor last Tuesday was one of very peculiar importance, and Mr. Justice Heaton has earned the thanks of all interested in University matters for having laid down definite principles on which the future progress of the University should be conducted. He showed himself at once to be an educational reformer when he stated that changes were essential. On the other hand, he has no intention of breaking with old traditions, nor did he, as some have been too prone to do in the past, indulge in carping and irritating criticism. Indeed, he went out of his way to express his appreciation of much that had been done already. Progress then should be achieved by the extension of the present system rather than by its destruction. After all, as the Vice-Chancellor pointed out very clearly, the University has not had much chance in the past. Until the Univereities Act was passed in 1904, its scope for action was very limited, and since then, until very recently its lack of funds has rendered any serious expenditure impossible. This latter deficiency has been, to some extent, remedied; but much more money will be needed in the near future. And in the case of the recent grants made to the University the authorities have shown considerable wisdom. They have not rushed into far-reaching schemes without deciding just what is to be their policy. They have profited by experience elsewhere, and it is satisfactory to learn that Sir Alfred Hopkinson may yet be well enough to address the Senate. Mr. Heaton made an appeal to private benefactors, and we do not think that his appeal will be in vain. It should be obvious that there is now a spirit of progress within the University. "We have," said the Vice-Chancellor, "confidence in ourselves; we have a definite aim in view." And, that being the case, it will not be long before the general public has confidence in the University. The text of Mr. Heaton's address was the need of a University spirit. Hitherto, there has been far too little connection between the University and the colleges, and between the colleges themselves. And it is just the absence of co-operation which has reacted unfavourably on the efficiency of affiliated colleges. There should grow up a spirit of co-operation, instead of the present spirit of unhealthy competition; and the University can achieve the object by influence rather than by control. The drawing up of courses and curricula, the insistence of certificates of attendance and good behaviour, the conduct of examinations and a system of inspection, however efficient it may be, are in themselves of second rate importance. The first essential duty of a University is to enable its students to be in intimate and constant association with each other and also in close touch with their teachers. It is by this means that the colleges will be influenced and become worthy "instruments of the University." Mr. Heaton showed that some steps towards this end have already been taken. The development of the University Library is being conducted so that scholars and students may have opportunities for reading and discussion. The delivery of University lectures will also work in the same direction. Mr. Heaton put the necessity of a University Institute in the forefront of his programme. The Institute should be a centre where the Fellows, professors and students may meet for purposes of discussion and recreation. On no account should it become merely a sleepy place where dull and formal lectures are given. The Vice-Chancellor said that this was an age of speech making. It is certainly an age of professionalism. As in the realm of sport there is an ever-growing tendency for thousands to sit and watch the energies of a few, so also there is a tendency of hundreds to sit and listen to the declamation of a single individual. The professional athlete and the professional talker should have little scope in the University Institute. Another suggestion made in the address was the delegation of powers in the administration of University matters. This appears to be worthy of serious consideration. The future progress of the University depends very largely on the number and the enthusiasm of those who take an active part in the management of its affairs. And this enthusiasm can only be aroused by giving as many as possible an active share in the duties and responsibilities involved. The prospect before the University, therefore, seems unusually bright. The policy of frenzied rush, of long years of apathy followed by a short period of reckless activity, has had its day. The labours of the last few years are bearing good fruit. A carefully thought-out policy is being framed, and steady and sustained progress should be accomplished in the future. The changes must necessarily be very gradual, and visible improvement may be long in coming. But in future years when the University has obtained the position its upholders now desire, men will look back on this year's address as the outward and visible sign of the awakening of interest in University matters that has recently become manifest.

CONDITIONS IN THE COTTON TRADE. JUDGING from a recent publication of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, manufacturers in Lancashire anticipated the slump that has occurred in the Indian piece-goods trade, and it would seem that almost fictitious importance was attached in Glasgow to the Bombay telegram that was said to have caused such grave anxiety early in the year. The *Monthly Record* of the Chamber for January, after stating that some of the markets were showing signs of congestion, remarked that "chiefly it is India" that has, to all appearances, been over supplied, and we have long been warned that the rate of export to this market could not last. Bombay, especially, has very heavy stocks, and though Calcutta has lately shown some slight and almost unexpected activity it, too, has broken records in its imports of cotton goods. Perhaps, on the whole, most of the other markets are not supplied to excess, but the last few months has seen a great falling off in demand generally, induced partly by the high prices of cotton and the expectation of a weakening. In a later publication, the large exports to India are again mentioned as sufficient to account for any lack of demand, and it is stated that buying for Manchester's greatest market was "uncommonly small" throughout January. In the earlier record there is an interesting reference to the weaving trade which throws considerable light on the conditions that have led up to the movement for short-time which is now impending in Burnley. "Many manufacturers," we are told, "have taken prices that do not pay in order to keep looms going," and from this it would appear that the masters are not wantonly forcing on a section of their employees a loss of wages. The former would certainly appear to have made considerable sacrifices before they asked their men to share in the depression in the trade.

A MEDICAL STUDENTS' STRIKE. INDIA has just had a remarkable strike. The students of the Lahore Medical College decided to absent themselves from lectures and on Thursday had not attended the college for a week. The trouble began with the reading of an account of a meeting in London at which the students of the London Hospital condemned on various grounds the admission of Indian students. This account was circulated widely amongst the Lahore students and excited much dissatisfaction. They resolved to hold a meeting of protest, and on the Principal declining to preside at this gathering, they regarded his attitude as constituting an official rebuff and immediately went on strike. Later they tried to strengthen their position by complaining of their treatment by the teaching staff and one or two other matters. The Principal has notified that all students who wish to resume their course at the college must do so at the latest by to-day, and he has declined to undertake that none of the students shall be made to suffer for their behaviour. It has yet to be seen, therefore, how the matter will end, but this surely is one of the most foolish strikes ever initiated. The college authorities will no doubt deal with the offenders in such a way as to prevent a recurrence of the proceedings that have been witnessed at Lahore.

Notes of the Day.

The Administration Report of the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1912-13, which has just been issued, contains little that has not already been covered by the various departmental reports published from time to time, and will be more useful as a reference book than anything else. As a summary of the official transactions of all the departments, the Report is a carefully compiled record, and it reproduces in condensed and readable form a great deal of interesting information about matters which are sometimes technicalities.

Commissioner Booth Tucker again draws attention to the use of iodine as a remedy in certain cases of plague, and describes the results obtained in two epidemics in which Salvation Army nurses used the treatment with success. Mr. Tucker is endeavouring to collect information on the subject, and he asks that those who use the remedy, whether successfully or otherwise, will send him any particulars that may become available. As he says, if the use of so simple a remedy can successfully combat so terrible a disease, the fact cannot be too widely known.

Admiral Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, who has just been appointed to one of the historic commands in the British Navy, has had a distinguished career, which includes war service in Zululand and Egypt. In the former campaign he was wounded at Ulundi, and was mentioned several times in despatches. He has held various important posts since he attained to flag rank, that which he now vacates being the Mediterranean command. In 1907-8 he was Groom-in-Waiting to the late King Edward VII. and he is Extra Equerry to His Majesty King George V. Sir Archibald succeeded his father, who was also a distinguished naval commander, in the baronetcy in 1896, and has received the honours of K. C. B. and G. C. V. O. He was born in 1855.

Frankness is no doubt a virtue and Mr. Paranjpe, Principal of the Ferguson College Poona, made the frank statement before the Services Commission on Thursday that the Indian professors in the Indian colleges are superior to their European colleagues; and in reply to a question he further intimated that he desired to abolish all the Europeans. When Europeans are banished from the public services in India including the domain of finance, education and sanitation, as well as from the army, India will no doubt become an earthly paradise. But that consummation is not likely to be realised in the near future, however anxious some persons may be to bring it about.

It is natural that the Unionists should be in a state of jubilation over a defeat of a member of the Government at Bethnal Green, and their elation will be all the greater because of Mr. Masterman's offer to bet upon his re-election. Bethnal Green was a Liberal seat from the time of the creation of the constituency up to 1900, when the sitting Liberal member was defeated by a majority of 348. In 1906 the Liberals again won the seat, and at the by-election last year when Mr. Masterman polled 2,745 votes, 2,561 were given to the Unionist and 134 to the Socialist candidate. On the present occasion it was announced the Unionist polled 2,826, as compared with 2,804 given to Mr. Masterman and 316 recorded for the Socialist and a recount added two to the victor's total. The Liberals will no doubt point out that it would be absurd to describe this result as a check to Home Rule, since the Socialist and Labour candidates are invariably Home Rulers, and the Liberal and Socialist votes combined are substantially in excess of those given to the successful Unionist. Mr. Masterman has been singularly unfortunate as a candidate since his promotion to Ministerial office. He was unseated at North-West Ham in 1911, owing to the fault of his agent, and had to take refuge at Bethnal Green. He has now been defeated at Bethnal Green, and if he is to continue in office another seat will have to be found for him.

The appointment by the House of Lords of a Committee to investigate the allegations made in the Press against Lord Murray of Elibank will, it is to be hoped, conduct its business in a more dignified manner than the Commons Committee which inquired into the Marconi charges. This question is evidently still attracting a good deal of attention at Home, and several Unionist journals and periodicals are ventilating the matter freely in their columns. The *Morning Post* recently observed that if the actions of Ministers had been committed by some wretched underpaid officer in the Navy or clerk in the Civil Service it is needless to say what would have happened to him. "There would have been no question about his motives; the contract on the one side and the shares on the other would have been quite sufficient evidence. His motive might have been as white as a sheet; he might have taken gifts, as Lord Chancellor Bacon said he took them, without any corruptness of heart. He might have pleaded that he was a comparatively poor man, and that he had already suffered agonies of sleeplessness and apprehension. All such pleadings would not have helped him. He would have had to pay the penalty—and rightly so. Those who administer justice and the affairs of a country have no right to let private feelings of sentiment of compassion—or interest—override their public duty."

OUR LONDON LETTER.

OUR POSITION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The need for the fixing of a definite standard of British naval strength in the Mediterranean is strongly insisted upon by the military correspondent of the *Times* in an article to which that journal gives prominence. At the same time he calls attention to what he holds to be the dangerously limited number of our land forces at Gibraltar and Malta and in Egypt. With regard, however, to Egypt he suggests that if the necessity arises troops can be poured into the country from Europe. But this assumption is described in the leading columns of the same journal as "far too confident." Indeed, the editorial writer considers it is doubtful whether if we become involved in a great war a single British soldier can be spared from India for Egypt or anywhere else. "We are," he says, "holding over 300,000,000 of people in India with only 75,000 British troops. Even to-day the margin of safety is dangerously low. The internal condition of India is not reassuring, and when Great Britain had been three months at war the British garrison in India would probably find itself fully occupied. The point is one on which we have no desire to enlarge. The best experts believe that the British troops in India, if maintained at the present strength, would suffice to face any internal emergency which might arise. To deplete them, however, at such a juncture even by a single brigade would be to invite disaster." The views of the military correspondent are endorsed in the *Daily Mail* by Mr. Lovat Fraser, so far as taking stock of our alleged unpreparedness, especially in the Mediterranean, but not as to India providing a military reserve which could be drawn upon for service elsewhere in the eventuality alluded to. He goes further than the *Times* leader and though saying that he writes in "no alarmist mood" he states that when next we enter upon a great war we must expect "grave trouble" in India. He continues:—"The signs are writ plain for all men to see. The trouble will be purely internal, but even a victorious Navy cannot quell it. We must depend upon the British garrison and such native troops as will remain loyal so long as we hold our own; and be it remembered that we have only 75,000 British troops in India in the midst of 315,000,000 of the Indian population. No nation in history has ever attempted such a terrific task with such a handful of men. Yet it is calculated, I hope rightly, that, come what may, Britons in India will be able to keep open the main lines of railway and hold the great cities and arsenals until succour reaches them. But it will be a long and a tough struggle, and a task for heroes."

WAR AVOIDABLE.

Mr. Fraser says that the considerations to which he directs notice in the articles from which I have quoted are generally forgotten even by great Ministers when we talk of going to war with this or that Power. But is this so? Many people think that there is too much talking by irresponsible persons about going to war with this or that Power and that such talk does more mischief than those who indulge in it seem to be aware of. Side by side with Mr. Fraser's lamentations is a wholly pacific leading article in which Sir Edward Grey is praised for his notable admission at Manchester that war is not unavoidable. "Though emphatic in affirming that we must be prepared, Sir Edward Grey made no concealment of the fact that he looked forward to a future generation when the nations will co-operate to stamp out war. The personal prestige which Sir Edward Grey's transparent honesty and absolute straightforwardness in politics have secured for him abroad gives his utterances a weight that disarms misinterpretation. The spirit of the Manchester speech is the one best calculated to smooth the way. In one part of the speech referred to Sir E. Grey says:—

"A day may come—though not in our generation, I hope in some future generation—when if ever war breaks out in Europe between any two countries, the other countries will rush to stamp out that war with as little suspicion of the purity of each other's motives as neighbours rush to help each other to put out a fire." Later he used the following words:—"We have in this country a Norman Angell Society, which produces most attractive and forcible arguments, appealing most strongly to the intellect on this question of armaments and of war generally. They meet with great success amongst us. I trust in time they will meet with success on the Continent also. The pressure of finance is the one thing which will bring home to people the desirability of diminishing the probability of war and of keeping within bounds the competition in expenditure upon armaments. And, if I see little that is hopeful at the present moment, I cannot help thinking that we must be approaching the time when the pressure of finance will alter the perspective and bring about a point of view in Europe generally with regard to expenditure on armaments which may produce an atmosphere, perhaps no long time ahead, which may make the chances of an agreement between the nations for an arrest of expenditure in armaments very much greater than it is at the present moment." In other words financial pressure may possibly do what pacificist propaganda may fail to accomplish.

"PARSIFAL" AT COVENT GARDEN.

The chief social event of the week has been the performance of "Parsifal" at Covent Garden. The interest aroused by the first representation of this most interesting Wagnerian opera has been immense and as you have learned by telegram the *queue* began to form nearly twelve hours before the curtain was to rise. Some enthusiasts actually arrived at 10 o'clock on the previous night, but went away finding there was nobody else there. By noon the number ranged along the pavement outside the gallery entrance was about 100 and it had increased four-fold by the time the doors were opened, four hours later. It was intimated that every member of the audience must be in his or her place five minutes before the commencement of the opera; for the first act only four individuals out of some 2,000 were late and after the dinner interval of an hour and a half the same punctuality was observed.

THE CANADIAN PANAMA.

The Royal Society of Arts may it is said to have "discovered" the great project which has been brought before our notice this week by Sir Robert W. Perks, formerly a well-known Imperialist member of the House of Commons. Until last Tuesday I doubt if outside Canadian circles there were twenty people in all London who had ever heard of a scheme which in the words of Sir Robert Perks is "as important to Canada and Great Britain as the Suez Canal was to France and the Panama Canal was to the United States." Briefly the Georgian Bay Canal if and when it is built will connect the river St. Lawrence with the great lakes of Canada and thus afford big ocean-going steamers direct access to the ports, Canadian and American, that stud the shores of the inland seas, Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron. Although we in England with our insular self-concentration knew nothing of the matter it has been the dream of Canadian statesmen for many years past and so long ago as 1865 the famous Sir John MacDonald declared: "The Ottawa Canal must be constructed." The leaders of both political parties (Mr. Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier) are in favour of the canal and so is Sir Thomas Shaughnessy who, as President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is perhaps the next most important man in the Dominion. The length of the Canal from Montreal to Georgian Bay on Lake Huron will be about 450 miles, practically the distance between London and Perth; but 332 miles are a natural waterway 300 ft. wide and over 22 ft. deep. Sir Robert Perks tells us that by the Georgian Bay Canal route Chicago and Milwaukee with their gigantic export trade will be brought 412 miles nearer Montreal than they are at present to New York. And what he considers of still greater importance, there will be water carriage all the way from Chicago to Liverpool or London, in other words grain may be sent with break of bulk direct to Europe. He estimates the cost of the undertaking at £30,000,000; the estimate of the Canadian Government is lower, namely £24,000,000. The Panama Canal which is less than fifty miles long will, it is supposed, cost the United States £30,000,000. It would have been interesting to hear the views of some of the many experts in the room but, owing to the serious illness of a member of the family of Sir Robert Perks, an illness which I regret to say terminated fatally before the audience dispersed, he himself could not be present, and it was decided to defer the discussion.

LORD STRATHCONA'S WILL.

In issuing on Monday a list of Lord Strathcona's public bequests his family evidently recognised the eager curiosity evinced on both sides of the Atlantic to learn the particulars of his testamentary dispositions. There was an impression abroad.—I do not know how it arose—that certain important but not too wealthy societies in London who have done and are doing good work for Canada would be left substantial sums; but such is not the case. The only public institutions in this country which benefit under the will are St. John's College, Cambridge, the Church of Scotland Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund, Leanchoil Cottage Hospital, Forres (the testator's birthplace), each £10 000; the University of Aberdeen for a Chair of Agriculture, £5,000; Queen Alexandra Extension Home and Hospital for Incurables, Streatham, the National Hospital for Paralysed and Epileptics, University College Hospital, (London), and the Middlesex Hospital, each £2,000. The gift of such a large amount as £100,000 to a celebrated University in the United States has caused some surprise, but as a writer, who knew Lord Strathcona very well, observes he never allowed his Imperialism to obliterate his appreciation of the great part which the United States must play in the future of the English-speaking peoples. The splendid bequest to Yale recalls Cecil Rhodes's inclusion of American students among those eligible for his Oxford scholarships. It seems that on one occasion when Lord Strathcona was asked what he regarded as the finest product of modern civilisation he replied "the educated American."

ENGLISH CAPITAL AND INDIAN INVESTMENTS.

Sir Felix Schuster speaking two years ago at a lecture on Indian Banking—the time has surely come for another lecture on this subject—indirectly answered Lord Curzon's famous question "Why does not English capital flow as freely to India as to other countries?" by expressing the opinion that the opportunities for investment in India are not properly brought under the notice of investors at Home. Perhaps the same thing could be said to-day. It is however some consolation to those who deplore the fact that "India does not advertise" to know that the head of one established financial company here confesses to a "pleasant optimism" with regard to India as a field for profitable investment. The gentleman alluded to addressing the shareholders of his company the other day said that he and his co-directors, the latter being men who have lived in India, are persuaded that the opportunities for sound investment in that country are by no means as yet fully realized in London. He hopes that his board may perhaps be able to remove some of the misconceptions existing in the minds of City men on the whole subject of India.

STRONG MEN.

I see from the magazine of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society that Dr. John Pollen is among those who are praying for the advent of a "strong man" to put us and keep us all right. Speaking in a recent discussion of the Russian Literary Society on "The Intercourse between Russia and China in the time of Peter the Great" he, said the lecturer, Mr. J. Dyer Ball, had cast additional lustre on that heroic figure Peter the Great, revealing him not only as a man skilled in the arts of war and administration but as a man of business and a far-sighted commercial traveller. Dr. Pollen expressed the opinion that it would be no bad thing for the United Kingdom and the British Empire in these days of "the party that wands s from the public good," if some great ruler, like Peter, could arise and keep us busy at the right thing. We were all getting sick of party politics, and no one knew exactly what to believe or where we were going. A benevolent tyranny would probably do the Empire good!

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE BETHNAL GREEN BY-ELECTION.

DEFEAT OF MR. C. F. G. MASTERMAN.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE SERIOUSLY ILL.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The result of the Bethnal Green by-election was as follows :—

Sir Mathew Wilson.....	(U)	2,826
Mr. C. F. G. Masterman..	(L)	2,804
Mr. Scurr .....(Soc.)		316
Unionist majority.....		22

UNIONIST GAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The Liberals demanded a recount at the Bethnal Green election, the result however, giving Sir Mathew Wilson two more votes, increasing the majority to 24.

Sir Mathew Wilson said the victory was due to the people's sympathy with Ulstermen and dissatisfaction with the Insurance Act.

Mr. Masterman in a speech to his supporters said his opponents held the seat by a minority vote. There would be another election before eighteen months when he was confident that the present absurd result would be reversed.

Mr. Bonar-Law has wired to Sir Mathew Wilson congratulating him on his victory which, he said, could not have come at a better moment.

There were scenes of great enthusiasm among Unionists in the House of Commons when the result was announced. The Conservative papers are most jubilant and proclaim that Home Rule is doomed. The Liberals, while they are disappointed, point out that Mr. Scurr is a Home Ruler and, therefore, the result is a victory for Home Rule.

The papers state that Sir Thomas Rce will resign his seat for Derby to provide Mr. Masterman with a seat.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Mr. Lloyd George is suffering from influenza. He left his bed to speak in the House of Commons yesterday but, afterwards, his condition was so serious that he was compelled to take to his bed again. His temperature is 102.—Reuter.

MR. CHANNING ARNOLD'S APPEAL.

SIR ROBERT FINLAY AND THE JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

At the resumed hearing of the appeal of Mr. Channing Arnold before the Privy Council, to-day, Sir Robert Finlay, continuing his argument, which was highly technical and did not reveal any new facts, reviewed the summing-up of the Judge of the Chief Court in October 1912.

He pointed out that the Judge had told the jury that the charge against McCormick was absurd. This must have substantially prejudiced Mr. Arnold's case.

Replying to questions from the Bench Sir Robert Finlay declared that his contention was that the observations of the Chief Judge in reference to the state of mind of the Magistrate, Mr. Buchanan, at Victoria Point and the guilt or innocence of McCormick, had influenced the minds of the jury. He suggested that the judge had entered the questions which he had deliberately discarded at the outset of the trial, and comments upon the guilt or innocence of McCormick were based upon an entire misapprehension of the charge and the complete misconception of the effect of the medical evidence.

The assertion of the judge that he had no doubt the girl had not been detained for an unlawful purpose was unjustifiable. The case for the prosecution was that she had been detained until traces of the offence had disappeared. Sir Robert Finlay declared that Mr. Andrew had not called certain witnesses knowing what their evidence would be.

Mr. Ameer Ali, interjecting, said if he were asked to express an opinion regarding the conduct of Mr. Andrew, he would say that Mr. Andrew ought not to have committed himself to any pronouncement which was made on the evidence, but should have committed the case to the quarter sessions. —Reuter.

NOT A MERE FLAW.

Sir Robert Finlay quoted the correspondence between Mr. Andrew and Mr. Buchanan regarding the employment of an advocate for the complainants. Sir Robert declared that the effect of the correspondence was most unfortunate as it was only when witnesses were starting for Mergui that the decision not to engage an advocate was announced.

Lord Shaw remarked that the Board was not in the position of the Court of Criminal Appeal. What it had to consider was whether, apart from the alleged misdirection of the judge, it could advise His Majesty that, taking into account the nature of the libel and the flaw in the proceedings, he could upset the conviction.

Sir Robert Finlay, thereupon, remarked that it was not a mere flaw, but the vice permeating the greater part of the summing-up, rendering the verdict one which should not be allowed to stand.—Reuter.

THE HUNGARIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The Hungarian loan of £1,500,000 has been covered.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest method of cooking.

AN EXPLOSION.

7 MEN KILLED NEAR GLASGOW.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

An explosion took place in the mixing room of the Nobel dynamite factory at Ardeer, near Glasgow, to-day. Seven were killed and two injured.—Reuter.

SLUM LIFE HORRORS IN DUBLIN.

THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES LIVING IN ONE ROOM.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

A Blue Book containing the report on the housing conditions in Dublin makes revelations of a sensational character and gives a horrible picture of the degraded conditions of life in the slums. Out of 35,822 families living in tenements, 20,108 occupy only as many rooms.—Reuter.

THE PRINCE OF WIED.

ASSURANCES OF FULL BRITISH SUPPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Reuter learns that Prince William of Wied, on his visit to London, received assurances of the fullest support in his arduous task in the new kingdom. It is understood that the Prince concurred in the view that it is not in the best interests of Albania for the influence of any one Power to preponderate financially or otherwise.

Discussions regarding the participation of all the Powers in the loan have not yet been concluded. It is hoped that the original concession by Ismail Kemal for the national bank will be modified in the direction of internationalisation. It is stated that the Prince favours a loan guaranteed jointly by the Power. Meanwhile, Austria and Italy are providing £400,000 sterling for the immediate needs of the administration, this sum probably being deducted from their share in the eventual international loan of three millions sterling. —Reuter.

THE SOMALILAND AFFAIR.

RECOGNITION OF CAPT. SOMERS AND MR. DUNN.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

At question-time in the House of Commons to-day, the recognition of the services of Captain Somers, commander of the Indian Contingent in the Somaliland Camel Corps, and Mr. Dunn, also a member of the Corps, which was attacked by Dervishes in August last year, was brought up. Mr. Harcourt said that Captain Somers had been promoted to the rank of Major, while Mr. Dunn was head of the police of St. Vincent. If he were asked privately, he would say that this recognition was wholly insufficient, but the only reward he was able to give was to have recommended both for the Distinguished Service Order, but they were not qualified for it.—Reuter.

NAVAL SERVICE IN THE GULF.

THE QUESTION OF MEDALS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Roberts, replying to a question by Colonel Yate regarding the grant of medals for naval operations in the Persian Gulf from 1909 to 1912, said that after consultation with the Indian Government Lord Crewe had concluded that, as regards the Indian Army and the Royal Indian Marine, the operations did not come within the terms of the Royal Warrant concerning the grant of medals. As regards the Navy, he referred Colonel Yate to the answer to a similar question in the House on the 13th inst.—Reuter.

VERDICT AGAINST SIR EDWARD WARD.

MAJOR ADAM AWARDED HEAVY DAMAGES.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

In the libel action brought by Major Adam against Sir Edward Ward, a verdict was given for the plaintiff and he was awarded £2,000 damages.—Reuter.

RUBBER TRADE PROBLEMS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

At a meeting of the Rubber Growers' Association yesterday, Mr. Noel Trotter presiding, it was said that the suggestion of the establishment of a central selling agency, otherwise a system of collective bargaining, was fraught with such difficulties as to render it commercially impracticable. —Reuter.

THE FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, Feb. 19.

The losses of the gendarmerie under the Swedish officer, Captain de Mare, in the engagement with Baluchi raiders east of Bam, were two killed and two wounded. Major Glimstedt, with a hundred men and two guns, has left Kerman to reinforce Captain de Mare. —Reuter.

THE PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

A number of prominent Senators and Representatives, at the invitation of President Wilson, conferred with the latter at White House regarding the repeal of the Panama Tolls Exemption clause.

From views subsequently expressed by them it appears likely that both Houses will pass the repeal clause President Wilson told them that he expected the repeal would be accomplished in the present session.—Reuter.

MARCONI SHARES.

POSITION OF LORD MURRAY.

COMMITTEE OF THE LORDS APPOINTED.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Lansdowne moved the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the allegations in the Press against Lord Murray of Elibank. He said that there was never a more discreditable gamble on the Stock Exchange than that in connection with American Marconis, and he could not conceive of a more ill-suited tribunal than the House of Commons Committee, whose report it was impossible to accept as regard Lord Murray, who had never appeared before it.

Lord Crewe declared that the Government offered no objection to the appointment of a Committee, but were not prepared to take any direct responsibility for it. He did not think there were any new facts to be elicited.

Lord Ampthill emphasised that his sole concern was for the honour of the House.

The motion was adopted without a division.—Reuter.

THE ADDRESS TO THE THRONE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The Commons have adopted the Address.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMISSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 19.

It is expected that the South African Commission of Inquiry into matters connected with Indians in the Union will re-assemble on the 23rd instant and be able to finish their report early in March. Thereafter it will have to be considered by the Union Government.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 19.

Rev. C. F. Andrews will sail for England on the 21st inst. He has paid farewell visits to General Botha and General Smuts. On behalf of the Union Government they both warmly thanked Mr. Andrews for the services he rendered towards the peaceful solution of the Indian question. General Smuts assured Mr. Andrews of his sincere desire and hope for a speedy settlement, which he would do all in his power to realise.—Reuter.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Mr. Henry Beaumont, Councillor of the British Embassy in Tokio, has been appointed Councillor of the British Embassy in Constantinople.

Mr. H. C. Norman, of the Foreign Office, will replace Mr. Beaumont in Tokio.

Mr. Ronald Macleay, First Secretary to the British Legation in Brussels, has been appointed Councillor of the British Legation in Pekin.—Reuter.

THE NORE COMMAND.

ADMIRAL SIR A. BERKELEY MILNE APPOINTED.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Nore Station.—Reuter.

PORTUGUESE AFFAIRS.

LISBON, Feb. 19.

The Amnesty Bill has been introduced. It authorises banishment, for a period not exceeding ten years, of some twenty Royalist leaders, including Azevedo Coutinho, Captain Paiva Couceiro and Colonel Bessa.—Reuter.

R. L. STEVENSON'S WIDOW DEAD.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The widow of Robert Louis Stevenson died to-day at Montecito (California).—Reuter.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

MOMBASA, Feb. 20.

Owing to disturbances on the Northern frontier of British East Africa four hundred extra troops have embarked for Kismayu.—Reuter.

BURMA BANK DIRECTORS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 20.

After serving a period of eight months' rigorous imprisonment, Clifford late a director, and R. F. Strachan, manager of the Bank of Burma, were released from Rangoon Jail to-day.

LADY WILLINGDON AT THE BLIND SCHOOL.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Lady Mabelle Egerton and Captain Goldie, A. D. C., visited yesterday afternoon the American Mission School for the Blind, an account of the work done at which institution appeared in these columns recently.

Lady Willingdon was received by Miss Willard and other workers, and saw the blind boys and girls at work making baskets, chairs, golden wire work, bead necklaces and bead window and door chicks. The children afterwards sang a song, accompanied on the piano by a blind boy.

Her Excellency expressed the deepest interest in the work being done, and remarked that the children all seemed happy and contented.

INDIAN LAND PROBLEMS.

MR. MONTAGU OPENS A DISCUSSION.

AN IMPERIAL SUBJECT.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

After a dinner given by the Liberal Colonial Club, Lord Inchcape presiding, Mr Montagu opened a discussion on land problems in India. He said the subject was of Imperial as well as of local interest.

He hoped it might be possible to draw one or two general inferences by applying the problems to Britain. It was striking how young Englishmen, mostly trained in the strongest traditions of conservatism, took places in India without a tremor in the scheme of Government in which socialistic interference was carried to the most horrifying lengths.

Mr. Montagu proceeded to describe in great detail the whole system of land tenure in India where the State inherited the immemorial claim of the ruler to part of the proceeds of land cultivation. He trusted that he had succeeded in conveying some impression of the methods followed by what, he said, was, perhaps, the most efficient administration of our times.

"PORTENTS OF REVOLUTION."

In Britain we broadened, reluctantly, with many creakings, and every creak was hailed as a portent of revolution. If in India we found an example of a state of things in which the Government of India was freed from the remorseless grip of hallowed catchwords, secured its just share of profits it had created, and intervened with the support, if necessary, of judicial authority to protect weaker interests against stronger interests, finding its chief concern in the ceaseless maintenance of prosperity, were we to say that there was no lesson to be learned, no moral to be drawn for ourselves? Could we not for once turn aside from the immemorial phrases too often standing in the path of progress here?

An Indian landowner sometimes told the Revenue officers, when he was unable to account for the origin and extent of his holding, that it was the gift of God. But that simple utterance relieved the State neither of its rights nor duties in respect to the holding. It was hard to maintain that any equivalent formula should be allowed to have magic properties here.

THE REAL PERIL.

Mr. Montagu said he had not taken the subject "The Indian Peril" because there was nothing in India which could be so described. Those who, from the best possible motives and with the greatest ability, drew attention to the activities of seditionists and anarchists were likely to add fuel to that comparatively insignificant flame. Nor had he taken the South African Indian problem, since they all shared Lord Gladstone's optimism in believing that this problem would find a solution. He would only point out to the people of South Africa that by their demeanour in the recent troubles Indians had shown their sense of Imperial responsibility and their right to Imperial citizenship.

Sir William Holderness said Mr. Montagu had sailed over a calm sea; but the Pacific Ocean had its storms, and in his experience the subject had evoked storms only comparable with the discussion of theological differences. Owing to the great variety of systems in India it was very difficult, without taking all the circumstances into account, to discuss the points Mr. Montagu had raised. They were to be regarded as of great interest, probably providing lines of thought which might be useful.—Reuter.

A FRONTIER INCIDENT.

BRITISH REGIMENT FIRED ON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

Regarding a recent report from Peshawar, the *Englishman* publishes details of the firing into the Sussex Regiment, on manœuvre at Jelasai, by by a band of two hundred men who have been, for some time, in that neighbourhood. Some excitement was caused in Peshawar, but the casualties have not been reported and the orders for doctors and army bearers to go out from Peshawar have been countermanded.

"DEPLORABLE" SCHOOLS.

MR. HORNELL'S CRITICISMS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal presided at an "At Home" of the members of the Social Study Society this evening, when an address on "Educational Organisation as a Civil Problem" was given by the Hon. Mr. W. W. Hornell, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

In dealing at length with the existing organisation the speaker said that in Calcutta over 51·4 per cent. of the boys and over 26 per cent of the girls of a school-going age were actually at school.

With regard to Indian schools it seemed nobody's business to know what schools were for. It had been pointed out by the authorities that the condition of primary schools was deplorable. Were they, he asked, going to leave the question of schools to chance, or to the tender mercies of a central Government, which had the whole presidency to look to and which could make a shilling go as far in the mofussil as a pound in Calcutta?

The speaker proposed the establishment of a joint committee to consider the whole question of education within the municipal limits. The housing of primary school boys in Calcutta, he concluded, was infinitely worse than in the mofussil.

A discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. J. A. Jones expressed the view that nothing really great could be done until it was realised that the large towns of India were let off lightly in the matters of taxation.

TRAVANCORE.

EUROPEANS AND LAND.

PROTEST AGAINST DEWAN'S POLICY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 20.

The Assembly met at eleven o'clock this morning at the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, the Dewan presiding. The heads of departments and other officials with some visitors were present.

The land revenue question was first taken up. The members strongly disapproved of the present policy of the Darbar regarding land and land revenue, characterising it as against the interests of the people and favouring European capitalists.

Travancore has a large area for rubber, cocoanut, etc., and every year Europeans are coming in large numbers. There was a rule requiring Government sanction for Europeans to purchase land in Travancore. This was cancelled by the present Dewan. The members disapproved of the cancellation of this rule, and requested the Darbar not to give land to Europeans under any circumstances, as the present policy has already landed the State in trouble and the people have suffered.

Forests matters were next discussed, and the Assembly then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE GAIKWAR AND CO-OPERATION.

FIRST PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OPENED AT BARODA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BARODA, Feb. 20.

Over 3,000 people were present this afternoon at the first Provincial Conference held at Baroda, which was opened by the Gaikwar with a long address on the co-operative movement. He said co-operative societies were most beneficial institutions, their objects being the introduction of business habits amongst the people, the improvement of industries, and the consequent raising of their standards of life. To him co-operation appeared a splendid means towards the solution of the problems of town and country life, especially in rural life. The principles of co-operation should permeate village activities. The outstanding remedy for all economic troubles was co-operation. Co-operative societies offered great moral and social benefits, they made people thrifty in the use of their resources, helping them to save money and to make the best economical use of their savings through agricultural banks.

Dewan Bahadur Samarth presided at the conference, and explained the several uses of co-operation.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

COMPANIES ACT EXEMPTION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 20.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Mackenna resigns his seat of Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Mr. J. B. Wood, C. S., becomes an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, vice Sir Henry McMahon, resigned.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. R. Mayers, U. P. Police, officiates as 2nd Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, vice Mr. Lowis on special duty.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Burden, I.M.S., is granted two years' leave.

Mr. H. N. Collyer is appointed Notary Public, Bangalore.

Mr. A. H. Grant, Deputy-Secretary, officiates as Secretary.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. Noel Paton, Director General of Commercial Intelligence, is granted seven months' leave.

Mr. E. Daltry officiates as Controller of Printing and Stationery, vice Mr. Cogswell who is granted eighteen months' leave.

Mr. H. Mayston is appointed Director of Traffic, 3rd class, and Mr. G. P. Roy, in 4th class.

The Indian Companies Act, section 7 of 1913.—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the requirement of sub-section (3) of the said section, companies, to which section 26 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation, Act of 1908, 7 chapter, 69, applies, provided that the said exemption shall be subject to the following conditions, namely, that the Company complies with the provisions of the said statute as to the statement in the form of a balance-sheet mentioned in section 26 (3) thereof, and files in every year with the Registrar of the province in which the company has its principal place of business a true copy of the last statement which has been forwarded to the Registrar of Companies as required by the said statute.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. S. Troup is posted to the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, as a Sylviculturist, vice Mr. Marsden.

Mr. D. Meadows, Assistant Bacteriologist, Muktesar, is appointed Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, N.W.F. Province, vice Mr. Woodby, who is granted eight months' leave.

The following appointments of Assistant Conservators of Forests are notified. Mr. C. R. Simons to Assam, and Messrs. H. Trotter, W. S. Shepherd and A. E. Aden to Burma.

Mr. C. P. Fisher, Conservator of Forests, retires from the service.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major C. F. Maer, I. M. S., becomes Medical Storekeeper to the Government of Lahore, vice Major Richards, proceeding to Madras.

Majors H. R. Baker, A. B. Murray and D. O. Morris are promoted to Lieut.-Colonels

Lieut.-General Sir H. M. S. Grover is given a good service pension of £100, vice Major General Sir A. J. Reid.

Colonel M. T. Shewen, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Loch, Capt. S. S. W. Paddon and Lieut. Col. P. P. Kilkelly, I.M.S., retire from the service.

TIBET RUMOURS.

FIGHTING ON KHAM FRONTIER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KALIMPONG, Feb. 20.

The bazar here is much excited over persistent rumours of fresh fighting between Tibetans and Chinese on the Kham frontier, one story having it that the Chinese are advancing on Lhassa and that the Dalai Lama has shut himself up in the Potala. A disturbance between Tibetans and Nepalese in Lhassa is also reported in which the warehouse of Pundit Sang, head of a Tibetan wool monopoly, was looted.

POLITICAL ARRESTS AT DELHI.

EX-TEACHER OF ST. STEPEHN'S AMONG THE SUSPECTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 20.

The following *communique* has been issued :—

On Monday the 16th, and the following days, a considerable number of house searches took place in Delhi. The police took action, partly on warrants issued by the Joint Magistrate of Alipore in connection with the Raja Bazar bomb case, and partly on warrants under the Press Act by the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi for the seizure of the proscribed "Liberty" leaflets of very inflammatory nature. Some of these leaflets have already been produced as evidence in the Raja Bazar case. It is understood that a quantity of leaflets has been seized, and other documents and materials are under examination. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion, the most notable being Amir Chand, an ex-teacher of St. Stephen's College, and one Avadh Bihari, B. A. Inquiries are still proceeding.

THE "ZEMINDAR."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

The *Zemindar* newspaper has reappeared. The first number, after the confiscation of the press, contains an account of the Government proceedings against the paper and of the interview with the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, whose courtesy is the subject of praise in the paper.

CALCUTTA SHOOTING AFFAIR

A EUROPEAN SENT TO PRISON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

Mr. Dunlop, District Magistrate of Alipore, has delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. George Shoner, a musician, and his wife were charged with having committed a rash and negligent act by shooting at their landlord, Nabi Bux. The magistrate found the first accused guilty and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and discharged the second for want of evidence.

POONA TRAGEDY.

SERGEANT OF SHERWOODS COMMITS A SUICIDE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, Feb. 20.

Sergeant Bacon of the Sherwood Foresters, now stationed in Bombay, committed suicide in the Station Hospital at Wanowrie yesterday morning by hanging himself with a bed-sheet to the window of the cell.

Bacon had attempted previously to commit suicide by cutting his throat at Khandala and was brought to the Station Hospital here for treatment and observation as to his mental condition.

There was a guard over his cell at the time, but he managed to commit the dreadful act without any one discovering his intention. He was found dead at daylight.

A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was recorded at the inquest.

THE NEW RIFLE

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables :—Sir Randolf Baker, in the House of Commons, asked Colonel Seely whether the new rifle under trial last year had now been definitely abandoned and what was now being done to provide suitable weapons.

Colonel Seely answered the first part of the question in the negative and concerning the second referred to his statement in the House of Commons.

THE VICEROY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20.

The *Pioneer* understands that the Viceroy will pay a visit to the Rewah State in April on a shooting excursion.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb 20.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April, 1913, to 7th February, 1914, show a gain of Rs. 70,49,423 compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

SIND BANK.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Feb. 20.

The directors of the Sind Bank have decided to close their Sukkur branch from March next.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

WHY SALARIES NEED TO BE HIGHER.

COMMISSION WITNESS AND THE COLLEGE AGE.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sittings yesterday, when the inquiry into the Educational Services was continued.

Dr. Mackichan, Principal of the Wilson College, examined by the chairman, said that his college had both European and Indian professors, but largely European. The Indian professors were mostly engaged for the teaching of languages and there was a large number of them among the assistant professors. The Indians they had as professors were pomoted from assistant professors. The Indians at Europeans had an equal status. The professors were selected at Home by a committee there, but they used to select some here. The professors who came out here were not educated in the vernaculars, but it was a rule that all the professors who came out to India should learn the vernaculars of the district in which they worked. They held that a man could not be in touch unless he was able to speak to the people in their own vernaculars.

Regarding the selection of professors he said that he would like to see men selected from all the Universities instead of being confined to Oxford and Cambridge Universities, as it was now done. That would be a departure in the right direction.

Regarding the emoluments now offered to educational officers, he said they were adequate. What he suggested was that they wanted men who selected this work because they felt they had a mission to India, that they had something they could do for India and that the educational was the sphere in which they could work. He thought, the emoluments were not sufficient for a man who chose the work of education as a worldly career; they did not want such men. In the past the Government had been able to secure such men with the emoluments now offered, but he suggested in view of the exorbitant rents for houses in this city, the Government should either provide residences for the educational officers or should give them a substantial house allowance for those members doing work in this city.

He considered that the boys who entered the colleges were too young, with the result that the University system was burdened with a huge body of undergraduates who had entered the college with much less preparation than the students at Home got in the high schools. Here the age of students for admission to the college was 16, whereas at Home it was 18, and here they required a longer period of preparation than at Home, because they had to study in a foreign language.

HIGH SCHOOLS STANDARD TOO LOW.

He would like to have the education in the high schools raised to a higher standard, but that would involve the increase of the high school staff considerably. The headmasters in the high schools were almost all Indians. Indians could occupy those positions, but he would make one reservation, that in regard to the teaching of English it was most important that it should be taught either by an Englishman or a man who had had training in England. He based his point on the general principle that when they wanted to study Indian languages they would never think of submitting themselves to the instructions of an Englishman. He thought the teaching of the English language did not only mean the language, but the life of the people.

As regards the appointment of Indians as professors, he said that those who entered as assistants should rise to professorships. Some of the Indians who went to Europe for study seemed to derive great benefit from a course of instruction in Europe, but some did not seem to be very much advanced in their knowledge by an English training, and so he would not say that a course of training in England was essential to them before being appointed as professors. It was difficult to predict whether friction would result if the Europeans were given a higher salary than India is in the same grade.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Regarding the policy of Government towards private institutions, he said that at the present time Government was treating the private institutions in a more sympathetic and liberal spirit than formerly, but the grants were by no means adequate. Still a very great difference was shown between Government and private institutions. For example they had not a sufficient number of fellowships to offer to their graduates. Even small Government colleges had six fellowships whereas the Wilson College had only three to offer their own graduates. The same distinction existed in the matter of scholarships. There were several scholarships offered to the students in the Government colleges, with the result that several men went to the Government colleges in the hope of getting a scholarship. They wanted Government to do something in the matter of scholarships.

The problem of the moral and religious effect of education had been very much discussed, and it was evident that in that department Government could do very little direct, as the policy of the Government did not allow interference in religious education. Private educational institutions where religion was taught should therefore be one of the first cares of the Government. He did not speak merely of missionary education but of Hindu or Mahomedan education also. This was the only way in which the young men of our schools and colleges could be trained to have respect and reverence for religion.

IMPORTANCE OF EUROPEAN PROFESSORS.

In reply to Sir Valentine Chirol, witness said it was most important to have European professors for certain Services in the University work. They had Indian professors as efficient as European professors, and in some cases, especially in Oriental languages, more efficient than Europeans. The maintenance of the European element was certainly desirable for the main-

Continued on page 8.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

Continued from page 7.

tenance of the general tone of the schools and education, and the European element must be preserved as far as possible. It was, after all, Western education they were imparting in India. He did not think there were sufficient number of Indians to fill all the chairs.

In reply to Mr. Rahim, witness said that a spirit of social service had awakened among the young men at Home, and he thought that men would be found who would be actuated by missionary motives to come out to India for educational work. The professors in his college generally came in contact with the students. Two of the professors lived in the hostel, and his own bungalow was only a few yards away from the students, and was always accessible to them. He thought they exercised a beneficial influence on the students. He had found the students most courteous and amenable to discipline, more so than in other countries.

SIR R BHANDARKAR.

Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar was next examined. He said that officers should not be recruited before they reached the age of 30, as it was only after a man reached that age that he formed habits of devotion to duty and the students themselves could not have much respect for a younger man. He anticipated that more Indians would be admitted to the Indian Educational Service. Men who had experience in the Provincial Service should be promoted to the Indian Educational Service. He would not insist upon Indians having a training in Europe if they had had experience in the Provincial Service.

He would retain the English element in the Educational Service if they got the best men. He did not think that inspectors should have expe ience as headmasters. As regards higher salary being allowed to European officers in the service, he said that the present rules might be retained. He recommended that an I.C.S. man might be appointed occasionally as inspector The inspector's work was more of an administrative nature, and he, therefore, made this recommendation. He did not consider that it would create disaffection in the Educational Service, as they had two I.C.S. men as Directors of Public Instruction in this presidency. He considered that European training was necessary. Even in the study of Oriental languages a man gained the critical and historical spirit from the study of the works of European scholars. He himself had gained to a very large extent from the translations and commentaries of Sanskrit works by Max Muller and others. It conceded that as a general rule the Europeans should be given a foreign allowance. The products of Indian universities could occupy high positions in the Service.

PRINCIPAL OF NAGPORE COLLEGE.

Mr. Jones, Principal of the Nagpore College, was next examined. He explained the system prevailing in the Central Provinces, and suggested an interchange of officers between the professorial and inspection staff, so that the professorial staff might be made eligible to be Directors. There were three European and seven Indian professors in his college, and all of them were in independent work. The Indians were doing the same work as Europeans as regarded teaching

He would do away with the distinction etween the imperial and provincial services, and would have one service. He would then recruit Europeans to the highest positions. Indians would not rise to the highest positions if recruited in India, but they could if recruited in England.

As regarded arrangements for Mahomedan education they had appointed one Mahomedan deputy inspector for Berar. They had two assistant inspectors and three deputy inspectors who had not any university qualifications to speak of. He would make the B. A. degree the qualification for assistant inspectors and deputy inspectors.

To Sir Valentine Chirol, witness said that he did not think it correct to say that the European professors did not exercise an influence on the students, and in his opinion far more cordial relations existed between European professors and students than Indian professors and students.

THE FOREIGN ALLOWANCE.

Mr. M. Y. Dorr, Professor of Physics, Jubbulpore College, was examined as representative of the Provincial Education Service in the Central Provinces. He said that the Provincial Service men should be promoted to the Imperial Service. He did not consider that a European training should be a necessary condition for promotion to the Imperial Service, but if a man had European qualifications it was all the better. As regards the question of giving Europeans a higher salary than Indians he said the two services, Imperial and Provincial, should be made into one, as the professors in both did the same kind of work The salary of Europeans and Indians might be made as three to two, the extra amount allowed to Europeans being considered as a foreign allowance. There was an invidious distinction shown between the inspecting staff, and the professorial staff, as the inspectors got higher pay than the senior professor of a college.

SITTINGS TO CONCLUDE ON MONDAY.

The Commission will sit again to-day, the object being to conclude the sitting on Monday evening, instead of on Tuesday as was originally arranged. The members of the Commission will sail by the P. and O. for England on Saturday next.

The annual fair of Shri Pap-Mocheneshwar and palanquin in procession will take place on Monday, at 5 p. m. at Worli-Koliwada

A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Lahore was held to receive the Turkish delegates who have come to India to thank Indian Muslims on behalf of the Turkish nation for the help rendered to the Turkish sick, wounded and destitute during the recent wars.

The following candidates have satisfied the examiners for the diploma in tropical medicine and hygiene at Cambridge :—Chintaman Ramchandra Bakhle (Major, Indian Medical Service), Howard Crosse (Captain, Indian Medical Service), Robert Drummond, David Livingstone Graham (Captain, Indian Medical Service), and Earnest Harrison Griffin.

A WHITE SEA.

STRANGE PHENOMENON IN ARABIAN OCEAN.

MILES OF MILKY WATER.

An experience which is strange but not altogether unique befell the s. s. Kathiawar, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday evening.

On the night of the 16th instant, when within three days' steaming of Bombay, the Kathiawar passed through a dead calm, milky white sea.

She entered this strange stretch of water at Longitude 59·30 E., and passed out of it at 60·30 E. Captain Rodger, of the Kathiawar, states that the water was dead still, white like milk, and greatly resembled a huge frozen lake.

The vessel steamed through this strange sea for several hours. A further singular thing about it was that the water abounded with apparently dead fish.

This strange phenomenon was first reported by the transport Rewa, which passed through a similar sea in the same zone outward bound a few days before.

As has been said, this is not a unique occurrence, although it has not been seen so near to Bombay before. Vessels running from Colombo to Aden have had to pass through similar seas and the P. and O. intermediate steamer Malta did so early in August last year.

On that occasion the Malta entered the "white sea" at about 8 o'clock at night and was still in it at midnight. The water was not in the slightest degree phosphorescent, but was white as milk, and to outward appearances looked quite solid.

The captain of the Malta, who has been sailing Eastern seas for over twenty years, said he had never seen a sea like it before, and was quite at a loss to account for it.

A STORY OF THE SEA.

RESCUE OF A SHIP'S CREW IN THE MID-ATLANTIC.

Particulars have recently been received at the headquarters of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild of a rescue of the crew of the Norwegian barque Chala in mid-Atlantic on January 15. The rescue was effected by Mr. E. G. Enright, chief officer of the Royal Fleet Auxiliary s. s. Petroleum under the command of Captain J. R. Williams, both of whom are members of the Guild. It seems that the Petroleum encountered terrific weather on the 13th and 14th of January and it was only by the liberal distribution of oil that no serious damage was done by the high seas running On the evening of the 15th the Chala was sighted burning distress flares, and although the gale had somewhat abated a very heavy swell still prevailed, which made the handling of the ship a very difficult matter Captain Williams at once bore down to the rescue and, rounding close under the stern of the distressed vessel, hailing her, elicited the fact that her condition was a desperate one as the ship had sustained very serious damage. Captain Williams, although tempted to wait for daylight, decided that the rescue must take place at once, and with very great difficulty the cutter was got into the water manned by Mr. Enright and six men.

On approaching the wreck she was found to be rolling so heavily that it was impossible to get alongside but by the exercise of skilful seamanship, great coolness, and daring by the chief officer and his boat's crew communication was at last established between the boat and the wreck by means of lines, two of which were used to keep the boat in position, whilst the other was used to transfer the crew of the barque to the boat. With great difficulty the now overloaded boat was eventually got alongside of the Petroleum and her human freight was finally, thanks to the skilful handling of the ship, placed safely on board; the cutter having to be abandoned on account of her damaged state. It is understood that the Guild are making representations to the proper quarter with a view to the gallantry of their members being suitably recognised.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 20.

Capt. Lumley-Smith, 21st Lancers, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Herts Yeomanry.

Capt. Meade, 95th Infantry, has been selected as officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Quetta.

Capt. Gilchrist, 52nd Sikhs, has been selected for appointment as Staff Captain, Jubbulpore Brigade.

Capt. G. B. Brown, 58th Rifles, has been selected for appointment to the Southern Waziristan Militia.

Col. T. Shewen, Indian Army, is permitted to retire from 19th January, 1914.

Lieut. Copeland, 5th Cavalry, is appointed to No. 32, Divisional Signal Company.

Br. General Dobbie, Commanding Ahmednagar Brigade, is granted leave out of India for eight months.

ESPIONAGE IN GERMANY.

A Prussian criminal court opened at Berlin on Feb. 2 the hearing of a case against a commander in the German Navy—now retired—Baron von der Goltz. Baron von der Goltz was sentenced to three months' detention in a fortress upon conviction of "instigation to disobedience involving the peril of considerable detriment to the Empire." So far as can be judged from the Court's explanation of its sentence, Baron von der Goltz, who was a representative of the firm of Erhardt, of Dusseldorf, did not adequately respect the duties involved by the fact that he had been an officer in the Navy. He seems to have obtained information about naval gunnery from an officer still in the Navy and to have claimed assistance in his business upon the ground of his former friendship with a brother officer. As regarded the graver charges under the Espionage Law, the defendant was given the benefit of the doubt, and the Court recognized that he was endeavouring to promote the efficiency of a German armament firm, and so to render good service to the Empire.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BOMBAY AUXILIARY.

The ninety-fifth annual report of the Bombay Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society for the year ending November 30, 1913, has just been issued, and from it we take the following extracts :—

It is with unfeigned thankfulness that we announce for our Centenary year a record circulation of the Scriptures, the figures being 178,720 copies. This total is an increase of 17,592 copies as compared with the circulation in 1912. Since the year 1908, we have witnessed a steady increase from 118,575 copies to the above total, making an increase in six years of over 60,000 books, and when we look over the borders of our own territory to the fields in charge of our other Indian Auxiliaries, we find similar happy conditions prevailing. Indeed, when we tabulate the total output from our agencies in the last year reported upon, we find that for the first time in a period of 100 years of Bible work in the Empire, the circulation has reached over a million copies.

The total circulation is made up of the following:—Bibles, 3,151; New Testaments 3,258; Portions, 172,311.

The new scheme of making grants to missions to carry on Colportage work referred to in the last report has been in operation throughout the year. Except in the case of our Bombay Colporteur and a few men who are specially supported by friends, the Society has not now any men in its employment. Money which was formerly spent on individual workers through missionary superintendents is now being given as grants to missions to extend Scripture distribution in various parts of the area A glance at the Colportage statement in the Appendix will show how extensively this is being done. In the year under report we spent Rs. 5,911-14-6 in grants of this character, 11 missions having benefited by them. The work has been carried on from 29 centres, and there are few parts of our territory in which efforts are not being made to spread the Word of God.

It is satisfactory to report that by means of this agency 78,451 copies were circulated during the year. This total is only 97 less than in 1912, when the old arrangement was in force, but when it is remembered that then a considerable amount of money was spent for travelling done by the Colporteurs, the result may be looked upon as distinctly gratifying. The grants during the year amounted to Rs. 5,911-14-6 which is Rs. 622 less than in 1912, and yet almost as much, and we judge, more effective work, has been done.

During the year we have witnessed movements along certain lines which will, we are confident, have far-reaching results in the religious life of the Christian and non-Christian communities in time to come.

One of these movements was the establishment in Bombay, as in other centres in India, of a representative council of missions as a direct result of the visit to this city of Dr. J. R. Mott, twelve months ago. The coming into being of such a council will be a powerful influence in the economy of missions and in the upbuilding of the Church of Christ in this part of India. Co-operation is an outstanding feature of present-day Christianity, and the spirit of the Edinburgh Missionary Conference has undoubtedly reached India, as the establishment of these Councils abundantly prove.

The enormous advance that is being made in the direction of education is another feature of progress in our midst. During the year under report hundreds of new schools have been opened, and thousands of new scholars have been enlisted, while increased grants of money are being made by Government towards this great purpose.

As Christian men we see in these things that the Bible is triumphing, and that although great difficulties have still to be overcome, and the fight may yet be fiercer than it has ever been, we have the hope and assurance that the great scattering of the seed of the Gospel, which we have been called to engage in, will result in an abundant harvest.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S DEPUTATION.

Sir George Macalpine, LL.D., and the Rev. C. E. Wilson, B.A., the deputation of the London aptist Missionary Society, have arrived in Bombay, after an extensive tour of the various stations connected with the society, of which the former is the Chairman, and the latter the General Secretary. The deputation is accompanied by the Rev. Herbert Anderson, of Calcutta.

At a public meeting held last evening in the Baptist Church, Colaba, Sir Macalpine and Rev. Wilson delivered short addresses. Sir Macalpine said that wherever they went they were received with great warmth. They were also welcomed by Indians, who were sympathetic with Christians. The people of some twenty-six villages had expressed desire to come into Christianity. During his tour he had preached in bazars and sold books.

THE NOTE-DOUBLING TRICK.

CREDULOUS SERVANT SWINDLED OUT OF RS. 4,000.

There have been many variations of the note-doubling trick of recent years, but quite a new one has been reported to the police by Jamin Hoosein Sarafali, a servant employed by the firm of Alibhoy Sarafali. He stated that on Thursday noon he cashed a draft of Rs. 8,000 at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Goculdas Nemchand, a former employe of the firm, had accompanied him, and on the way back he gave four notes of Rs. 1,000 each to Goculdas, the latter stating that he would photograph and double the notes.

Goculdas took him to a house, and goin to the fifth flat put the notes in a photo-printing frame and exposed them to the sun. After a few minutes the frame was opened but instead of the notes some pieces of black papers were found in it. Goculdas told the man not to be afraid, and said he knew a Christian living at Null Bazar who would clean the pieces of paper and turn them into notes again.

They went together to Null Bazar, where Goculdas left the man at a tea shop and went to fetch the note cleaner, but he did not come back, nor has he since been heard of.

BOMBAY'S PROGRESS.

A TRIBUTE BY LORD BRASSEY.

The President and members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation were "At Home" yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Chamber to Lord Brassey. The hall and the stairs were decorated for the occasion, and several ladies and gentlemen were invited to meet Lord Brassey Amongst those present were Rear Admiral Pierse and Mrs. Pierse, the Hon. Sir Richard and Lady Lamb, the Hon. Mr. P. D. Patani and Mrs. Patani.

Lord Brassey, in a short speech, referred to the progress and advance made in India, and particularly in Bombay, since his last visit twenty years ago. He thanked the Bombay Corporation for their kindly feelings and hospitality. He said that one could hardly expect him to go thoroughly into questions affecting India in the short time that he had been here. People at Home were always interested in India and they very well appreciated what the responsibility of this country was. This could be seen from the strong defence works done by them on the frontiers and the powerful fleet provided for sea defence. In India they would see large and gigantic engineering works, and it must be remembered that most of these works were carried out by men, money and material obtained from England. Probably more than one-third of the big schemes, railways and engineering works, had been carried out by capital and men from England. He had been to Bombay on two previous occasions, once twenty years ago and once thirty years, and he was glad to notice the vast change for the better. Everywhere there were signs of progress and improvement. Bombay of to-day was a good tribute to the energy of the Bombay Municipality. He hoped to come once more, if he was spared, to see how far Bombay had progressed and advanced through the energies of the younger generation now represented on the Bombay Corporation. He was sailing away next week, but hoped to meet them again in future. He would always look back with the deepest interest upon the happy memories of his visit. He appreciated the most cordial and hearty reception given to him in this country wherever he went.

Mr. A. M. Tod, President of the Bombay Corporation, said that Bombay had gratefully discovered that Lady Mabelle Egerton had associated herself with many good works here, and he hoped his Lordship and Lady Mabelle Egerton would again come back and be amongst them once more. As to the progress made in Bombay, Mr Tod remarked that those who returned to India after five years stay at Home were astonished at the change this city had undergone.

PASSENGER LIST.

DEPARTURES BY THE CALEDONIA.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer Caledonia sails to-day for Marseilles and London with the following passengers :—

Adams, Mrs
Agabeg, Mrs F G
Agabeg, Miss
Atkinson, Miss
Baddeley, Mrs Paul
Baker, Mr C H
O'Neill and Mrs
Barness, Mr J
Barr, Capt J H V and Mrs
Barton, Mr A
Barton, Mr J
Bateson, Mr H
Beach, RE Major W H
Bell, KCVO, Maj-Genl Sir James
Bevan, Rev M
Bevington, Mr L F
Binning, Mrs
Bird, Mrs T E, two children and nurse
Blake, Mr R
Braine, Mrs and three children
Burgess, Mr A C
Burt, Mr E H and Mrs
Butler, CVO, CIE, Mr M S D
Carr, Mrs
Carr, Miss
Chand, Mr Gian
Conolly, Miss
Cooper, Mr H
Crosthwaite, Capt
Dastagir, Mr S M
Dobbs, Major C F
Duke, Mrs J A and infant
Emerson, Sir William
Forrest, Captain J
Forrest, Mrs, child, infant and ayah
Franks, CIE, Capt. Norman
Franks, Mrs
Fulcher, Mr A W
Gardner, Capt G H and Mrs
Gardiner, Mr
Georgorcupulas, Mrs and child
Gill, Mr C R
Graham, Mr T W and two children
Graham, Mrs G H J and two children
Halliday, Mrs
Halliday, Miss
Hammersley-Smith, Capt R H
Hardy, Miss
Harrison, Mr A C
Harrison, Mrs and two nurses
Harvard, Mr L A and Mrs
Heap, Mr Robert
Heaton, Mr Horace
Hoy, Mr W and Mrs
Humphryes, Mr J H and Mrs
Hunter, Mr G
Hutchinson, Lt-Col C A R
Hyde, Mr T and Mrs
Inglis, Capt J
Jack, Mr S M and Mrs
Jacob, Lt-Col H F
James, Mr B
Jardine, Mr Robert and valet
Jardine, Mrs and maid
Kaviri, Mr S B
Kay, Rev G H
Kay, Mrs and infant
Kennay, Mr. J L
Kerr, Mrs Charles
King, Mr G W
Kirkwood, Capt A S
Leonard, Major W H
Lewis, Mr
Lockwood, Mrs L
Longden, Major A B
Longden, Mrs and two children
Lorimer, Mrs
Loveys, Mr J
Lowick, Miss
Lowson, Major C S
Macalpine, Sir George
Macalpine, Miss
MacGeorge, Lt Col H K
MacLellan, Mr W T
MacLellan, Mrs and maid
Macneo, Mrs A F
Marjoribanks, I M S Maj J L
Marjoribanks, Mrs and infant
Marris, Mrs S
Meares, Mr C F E and Mrs
Mellor, Miss M O
Metcalfe, Mr J
Metcalfe, Mr J C
Minnear, Mr C
Money, C B, Br-Genl A W
Morean, Mr L and Mrs
Morris, Mr T W and child
Morris, Mrs
Morton, Mr N
Naval, Mr P F
Nixon, KCB Lt-Genl Sir John
Noonan, Mr L F
Noonan, Mrs and infant
O'Neill, Miss A
O'Neill, Miss E
Overbeck-Wright, Mrs A W
Parker, Dr W R
Parshad, Mr J
Perenilla, Miss C
Perram, Capt G T C
Playford, Mr E P and Mrs
Pope, Mr C M
Prendergast, Mrs J H
Pride, Mr A
Pulipaka, Mr R H
Quirk, Mr R
Ratzkowski, Mr J
Ripean, Mr
Ritchie, Miss D
Rosenthal, Mr A and Mrs
Sewell, Mr W
Sharp, Mrs W R S
Shaws, Mrs H P, nurse and infant
Singh, Mr Ishar
Smyth, Miss
Smyth, Mr W A
Spindler, Mr W H G and Mrs
Springer, Miss E
Sproule, Major H H
Sproule, Mrs and infant
Sweet, Mrs.
Tate, Mrs G
Thompson, Mr J W
Thomson, Miss M B
Thubron, Mr J B F
Walton, Col W C and Mrs
Warren, Mr Alex
Widmer, Dr and Mrs
Williams, Mr A E
Willis, MVO., RE, Capt G H
Willis, Mrs, child and infant
Wilson, Mrs R A, child, infant and nurse
Wilson, Rev C E
Wolfe-Barry, Mr K A
Wood, Mr H A and Mrs
Wright, Capt A S
Wright, Miss

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

INDISPOSITION OF JUDGES.

Yesterday, there was no sitting on the Original Side of the High Court, as Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod were both indisposed. Mr. Justice Macleod will not sit to-day.

Mr. Justice Davar has undergone an operation, but his lordship is progressing well.

FORGERY CASE.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

An appeal preferred by Ashabai Parbhudas, Lalob Ranchod and Nathu Desai, three convicts, against the decision of Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, yesterday.

Mr. Ratanlal Ranchodas appeared for all the accused.

The facts of the case are that Asha Jiwa and Soma Jiwa were two brothers living in the village of Sejpur in the Borsad Taluka. At Sejpur there was a portion of land called karda, belonging to Fula Haribhai, Hathi Garbad and two others, and it stood in the name of the mother of Fula in the Government Revenue records. Asha and Soma, who were permanent tenants, had a sister, who was married to one Samal Vasan. Asha borrowed a sum of Rs. 300 from Samal, his brother-in-law, and passed to him a khata, dated May, 1899. The khata did not bear any stamp nor had it been registered. In 1901, Samal died leaving behind him two minor sons, Moti and Hiru. His wife also died about the same time. Both the minors subsequently lived with their cousin, named Lallo Amtha. They stayed with him for five or six years, but left him on account of a dispute, and came to live with Asha Jiwa, their maternal uncle. They lived with him for a couple of years, but on a disagreement arising they left him, and went to live in their house. Asha died in 1911, so the land came into possession of Soma and others. Nathu Desai, the third accused, who interested himself in the miners, filed a suit to recover debt from Soma in the court of the Mamlatdar of Borsad. When the evidence was led in the case, Nathu said that a rent-note had been passed and he would produce it at the next hearing. Accordingly he produced a note and deposed to the same having been passed by Asha Jiwa and Soma Jiwa. He said it was passed in the minor's house by Asha and Soma and they dictated the contents to the writer, the first accused, they signed it and asked the second accused to attest it. Soma denied having passed it or authorised his brother Asha to sign it. The Mamlatdar examined all the accused and also the defendants in the case. Afterwards the case was compromised and Nathu Desai withdrew it. The Mamlatdar still continued his inquiry, and found that the rent-note and the signature in it was a clear forgery. He, therefore, sanctioned the prosecution of the three accused.

Mr. M. J. Yajnik, Assistant Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, tried the case, and convicted all the accused. The first two accused were sentenced to twenty-one months' rigorous imprisonment each, on the charge of forging a rent-note, and the third accused was sentenced to twenty-one months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of abetment of forgery and six months' more on a charge of dishonestly using as genuine a forged document. The latter sentence was to run after the expiry of the first.

Against this conviction and sentence all the accused appealed to Mr. Clements. He confirmed the convictions of all the accused, but reduced the sentence passed on the third accused Nathu by six months.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, rejected the appeal.

ILLICIT COCAINE.

SENTENCE ENHANCED.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah yesterday disposed of a reference made by Mr. Painter, District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, for the enhancement of sentence on an accused in a cocaine case.

Mr. J. N. Mehta, with Mr. G. N. Thakore, appeared for the accused, while the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The facts of the case are that the Excise-Inspector of Ahmedabad received certain information that one Popatlal Maganlal was selling cocaine without a license. The Inspector, therefore, sent a man to the accused, on September 7 last, with a five rupee note marked with initials. The accused sold cocaine to the informer and the Inspector at once arrested him. On being searched the initialled note was found in his possession, and the informer also produced two tubes of cocaine which he had bought. On searching the accused's person, three other glass tubes, each containing one gramme of cocaine, were found in his pockets.

The accused was then placed before Mr. E. Beheramsha, First-Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, charged with selling two grammes of cocaine without a license and for having in his possession three glass tubes, each containing one gramme of cocaine.

The accused was found guilty and as there were two previous convictions against him, he was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or two months' hard labour.

Mr. Painter found the sentence inadequate in view of the fact that the accused had previously been convicted of the same offence. He observed that the fine inflicted probably represented less than the monthly profits the accused derived from the sale of cocaine.

After hearing arguments of counsel their lordships enhanced the sentence to six months' hard labour.

POLICE COURTS.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST BHATIA WOMEN.

ORNAMENTS OF FIVE LAKHS INVOLVED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate heard arguments regarding the notice issued against Motiba, wife of Valabhdas Tejpal, Hari Vahoo, daughter of the first accused, and Valabhdas Tejpal, calling upon them to show cause why process should not be issued against them for criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments valued at five laks of rupees belonging to Navi Vahoo, widow of Vaghji Koreji.

The complainant, Navi Vahoo, had lodged a complaint stating that her husband died some time ago leaving her and three sons large property. There was a suit in the High Court and one of her sons had instructed solicitors to state on her behalf that she had no ornaments. Taking advantage of that statement one of her sons and the three accused combined entered into a conspiracy to cheat and deprive her of the ornaments. They often told her that it was not safe to keep such a large amount of valuables in her house at Bazaar Gate, and asked her to keep them in the custody of the accused. On one occasion the first two accused obtained a loan of the ornaments for use at a wedding ceremony, but they now denied ever having received them, hence the complaint.

The complainant had asked for the assistance of the detective police, and the matter having been referred to a sub-inspector, the latter reported that in a search he found certain ornaments in the possession of the accused, many of which the complainant identified as her own.

The hearing was adjourned.

FOOLISH BOY DUPED BY A BANIA.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged Abdul Huseine, a Bori lad, with stealing Rs. 500, belonging to his father, while a man named Manishankar, a Hindu kite-seller, was charged with receiving the stolen property.

The complaint was that the boy saw the kite-seller near the Gaiety Theatre and asked for a kite from him. The latter asked for money, and said if the boy's father had money and he knew where it was placed, he should bring it and he would give him some kites. The boy went home and ascertained that his father had placed Rs. 5,000 under the pillow on his bed. He took Rs. 500 from there, and gave it to the kite seller. The latter gave him a kite and two rupees. The transaction was seen by an aerated water seller, who took Manishankar to the police.

The boy pleaded guilty, and his father having executed a bond to produce him before the Court within six months, he was warned and discharged

Manishankar was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Earl and Countess of Rochsavage have arrived in Lucknow and are staying at the Carlton Hotel.

In connection with the case of R. Marsell, who was picked up in 33rd Street, Rangoon, on February 1, with injuries to the head and died from the effects of same on Sunday, the police have classed the case as one of murder.

The new steamer Llandovery Castle, specially built for the Royal East African Service of the Union Castle line, called at Aden on her maiden voyage on February 10, when the leading residents of the port were entertained to lunch on board.

A course of popular lectures for wives of British soldiers on the care of their own and their children's health and the sanitation of the home in India are to be delivered by officers of the R. A. M. C. in the theatre of the 2nd Loyal North Lancashire Regiment at Bangalore.

The London Mosque Fund Committee have resolved to recommend to the trustees an annual grant of £120 (two-thirds of the interest income) for the Jumma and Id Nawaz celebrations in London, the grant to be administered by a committee consisting of Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, Khwaja Kamaluddin, and Mr. Anik.

The other day, says the Rangoon correspondent of the *Pioneer*, the Hansa Line steamer Adamsturm dropped an anchor off the Sule Pagoda wharf in order to steady herself, as she was being hauled out to one of the river buoys. On heaving up the anchor later on it was found that a cannon, about 10 ft. long, and in a fine state of preservation, was securely caught in it. This cannon is exactly of the same type as three now in use by the Deputy Conservator of the Port for firing the midday gun and it is presumed that it formed part of the equipment of the British force employed in the first Burmese War in 1824. The records of the three guns seem to have been lost, but it is supposed that they were brought ashore either before or after Sir Archibald Campbell and his Expeditionary Force captured Rangoon on the 10th May, 1824. The gun now recovered was apparently lost while being taken ashore. The year of its manufacture is 1797. This antiquated 9 pr. has been made over to the Port authorities, who will possibly find some use for it, if only as a relic of the past.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Feb. 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col A Eastace, 52 Sikhs
Major C F G Lang, S and T
Major C E Bateman-Champain, 5 G R
Major F T Dahan, 19 Punj
Major A V Alexander, 74 Punj
Capt H T Morshead, R E
Capt O F Smith, 9 H Horse
Capt H I Money, 1 G R
Capt A F Stewart, S and T
Capt R Brown, I S M D
Capt G H Pulleyn, S and T
Capt A C Munro, I M S
Capt H J Cotton, 99 Inf
Lieut B C Hayman, S and T
Cond L B King, I O D
Cond M Emmerson, S and T
Sub-Cond G Welch, I O D
Mr N H Foulds
Mr B J Glancy, I C S
Miss E H Crawford
Mr J H Adam
Mr H F Claridge
Mr H Pope
Mr G Hainsworth
Rev A F G Wardell

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col H A Moore, 36 Sikhs indefinite
Major A S Capper, 39 C I H to May 15, 1914
Major C Robertson, 19 Lrs 4 mo M C
Major W H Cox, I M S 6 mo M C
Major J H McDonald, I M S 3 mo M C
Major D McCay, I M S 3 mo M C
Capt L E Lang, I A 14 days
Lieut N Wood Smith, R I M 4 mo M C
Mr C A Mumford, I C S 6 mo
Mr C C Sheridan, C E 8 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut B S Raymond, 97 Inf

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But the kidneys have to filter the blood, and drain out the liquid waste from our food and drink.

That is what the kidneys are for—to keep the blood pure. When they fail, the poisonous waste left in the blood makes you feel heavy, sleepy, and irritable; your back aches, you may get a touch of rhumatism, dropsical swellings appear under the eyes or in the ankles. The urinary system is affected, and you may suffer from gravel or stone.

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THERAPION No. 2
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CANTEEN SCANDALS.

COL. WHITAKER AND A MISSING DEFENDANT.

IS JAMES NESS DEAD OR ALIVE?

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitaker, formerly in command of the Yorkshire Light Infantry at Malta, sprang a surprise on the Court on January 31, when the hearing of the charge of conspiracy against military and civilian defendants in connection with Army canteens was resumed by Sir John Dickenson.

During a discussion as to procedure, Colonel Whitaker stated that his principal witness, a man named Ness, who had been cited as one of the civilian defendants but had not appeared, was dead. Mr. Muir, the Crown counsel, denied the statement, saying that the man was alive and, so far as they knew, well. But no explanation of his continued absence from court was offered.

The charge against all the defendants is, briefly, conspiracy to offer or accept bribes under the Corrupt Practices Act.

BUSINESS WITH MALTA.

Resuming his evidence, Mr. E. S. Sawyer, who was formerly in the service of Liptons' military department, gave details of transactions with the defendant, Captain Mitchell.

At a directors' meeting of Liptons he met Mr. Cansfield, Mr. Minto, and others and was told that the firm had lost every contract at Malta, and had suffered heavy loss. He was asked to make a special effort to get contracts with regiments in Malta, and saw Mitchell, who said he would call at the firm's offices.

Subsequently Captain and Mrs. Mitchell were shown over the warehouse and factory by Mr. Minto. Later witness received a letter from Mitchell saying he had wasted his time. But Mr. Minto told him that the Devon Regiment's contract for Malta had been secured, and Mitchell afterwards received £60 a year, paid quarterly, Mr. Cansfield ordering the payments.

4×5=20.

Counsel submitted letters in Mitchell's handwriting to the witness, who identified them and specified sums of money to which some of them referred. Several sums of £20 were sent by Swain, who enclosed slips with the letters R.S.V.P., and acknowledgment was made thus: 4 by 5=20.

At Mitchell's request, said Sawyer, Christmas hampers were sent by the firm to his wife's father—described by defendant as "a dear old gentleman, nearly 70"—and another.

When witness notified Mitchell and others in receipt of payments at Malta that the payments must stop, Mitchell wrote protesting that he had been treated shabbily, and offering, if £50 were sent to him as a final payment, to return all the letters he had by registered post. The money was sent.

In the case of Captain Quarrell, Sawyer said money was sent to him at Malta, the money being obtained from Mr. Cansfield. In one instance Mr. Cansfield initialled a slip for the payment of £20.

Mr. Muir turned then to the case of James Ross Ness (the defendant on whom the summons has not yet been served), and Sawyer said he was formerly manager at Malta, but was summarily dismissed, and threatened to expose the firm's methods.

COLONEL WHITAKER'S PROTEST.

It has been alleged by Mr. Muir that Colonel Whitaker received cheques from Ness, and the Colonel, replying to the magistrate, said he objected to evidence in his case being taken then.

"I am still unrepresented by counsel," he said, "and my case is separate from the others. My alleged offence took place as far back as 1903, and my principal witness, that is Ness himself, is, I am told, dead, and has been dead for some years."

The Magistrate: If the examination in chief prejudices you, you can object.

Colonel Whitaker: I do object.

Mr. Muir: Let me say at once that my information is that Ness is not dead, but is alive, and, as far as we know, well.

Colonel Whitaker: He is the only witness I have, and my information is that he is dead.

The evidence dealing with the relations between Colonel Whitaker and Ness was accordingly postponed, and Mr. Muir directed his attention to the case against Craig.

LETTERS FROM IRELAND.

Sawyer said Craig was Liptons' general manager for Ireland, and had offices in Dublin. Lynch was also in Liptons' service in Ireland, and in 1906 was canteen manager at Fermoy.

When witness sent money to Ireland it was to Craig. Lynch had regiments in Ireland, and the payments to soldiers came out of his (Lynch's) commission.

Witness identified a letter from Craig stating that "people at canteens" expected cash. The letter added:

S.M.——has sent some very strong hints. He received £5 in January in payment to the end of 1906, but nothing since. He will certainly make all the complaints he can if not squared.

Lieutenant—thinks he should have a monthly allowance. R. D. and Co. are quite sick at losing this canteen, and will do anything to turn us out. . . .

Another letter from Craig advised the firm to keep on their side a man named Savage who had been dismissed, and who threatened to go to the Colonel of the regiment and reveal transactions with the quartermaster. "If he did this," wrote Craig, "the quartermaster would get tried by court martial and get six months, and we should lose the canteen."

Other letters related to payments to officers of various regiments as "allowances for information or services rendered."

Sawyer was giving evidence on letters written by the defendant Lynch when the Court adjourned.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, it is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 6.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

Lieutenant-General Sir John Grenfell Maxwell, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Sir J. C. McLeod, G. C. B., deceased. Dated 11th January, 1914.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Major-General Sir Archibald J. Murray, K.C.B., C. V. O., D. S. O., from Inspector of Infantry, to command a Division, vice Major-General H. M. Lawson, C. B.

Captain William E. Rothwell, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir A. J. Murray, K. C. B., C. V. O., D. S. O., commanding the 2nd Division, and to be seconded.

Colonel Gerald J. Cuthbert, C. B., from the half-pay list, to be a temporary Brigadier-General to command an Infantry Brigade, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) T. Capper, C. B., D. S. O.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Royal Military College, The undermentioned to be Officers of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, and to be seconded.

Captain the Hon. Hubert R. Atkinson, The Connaught Rangers, vice Major S. S. Binny, D.S.O., 19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars.

Lieutenant Guy C. Stubbs, The Suffolk Regiment, vice Captain F. C. Lawrence, D.S.O., The South Wales Borderers.

Royal Military Academy, Captain Hugh W. Lockhart, Royal Artillery, vice Major H. T. Belcher, D.S.O.

Lieutenant Cyril E. Stranack, Royal Artillery, vice Lieutenant H. L. F. Dimmock promoted.

Royal Army Medical College, Major Stevenson L. Cummins, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, an Assistant Professor, to be a Professor, vice Brevet Colonel Sir W. B. Leishman, Royal Army Medical Corps, Honorary Physician to the King.

Captain Arthur C. H. Gray, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be an Assistant Professor, vice Major S. L. Cummins, M.B.

FOOT GUARDS.

Coldstream Guards, Captain Philip A. MacGregor, D. S. O., to be Major.

Lieutenant Guy J. Edwards to be Captain.

INFANTRY.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Second Lieutenant Gerald Slater Ingram, from the Unattached List, Territorial Force (University Candidate), to be Second Lieutenant.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Charles F. Maunsell to be Lieutenant.

Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry), Second Lieutenant George N. Molesworth to be Lieutenant.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment, the undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—

Frederick H. Hawley, and to remain seconded. William A. Davenport, and to remain seconded. Louis M. Cradock-Hartopp, and to remain seconded. Stafford H. Green.

The Cheshire Regiment, Lieutenant Gerald Adshead is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force.

Lieutenant Richard Mallinson to be Captain.

Second Lieutenant Charles de W. Woodyer to be Lieutenant.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

Alfred E. P. Mudge and Ralph W. G. Hinds.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant Oliver Pearce Edgcumbe to be Lieutenant.

The Hampshire Regiment, Lieutenant Edgar A. Corner to be Captain. Second Lieutenant Henry R. Greene to be Lieutenant.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Lieutenant Walter E. T. Morland to be Captain.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Captain Arthur H. Bathurst is placed temporarily on the half-pay list on account of ill-health.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Lieutenant Francis H. Gould to be Captain.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Arthur W. W. Row, Henry B. W. Savile, and Teulon L. Mills.

The Highland Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant Cyril W. S. B. Hayley to be Lieutenant.

The Royal Irish Rifles, Second Lieutenant Victor L. S. Cowley to be Lieutenant.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Lieutenant Edward L. L. Acton is placed temporarily on the half-pay list on account of ill-health.

Second Lieutenant James A. G. Enright resigns his commission.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

Eric W. F. Aylwin Foster, Frederick A. Spencer, Killingworth M. F. Hedges, Philip T. Sealy, Arthur De B. Jenkins, and John B. Stubbs.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Thomas Morris is placed on retired pay.

First-Class Staff Sergeant-Major Sidney Morris to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—The undermentioned are restored to the establishment:—

Supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh C. Thurston, C.M.G., vice A. R. Aldridge, retired.

Supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sir William B. Leishman, vice M. W. Russell, promoted.

Captain Archer Irvine-Fortescue, M. B., is seconded whilst studying the Japanese language.

Lieutenant Francis D. Cairns, M.B., resigns his commission.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are confirmed in their rank:—Robert B. Price, M.B., William V. Corbett, Frank C. Cowtan, Noel T. Whitehead, and Henry C. D. Rankin, M. B.

Sergeant-Major Llewellyn Jones to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

ARMY VETERINARY SERVICE.

Army Veterinary Corps, the undermentioned to be Lieutenants (on probation):—

Charles Musgrave Stewart, Grahame Williamson, and John Reynolds Ellison.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Captains are retained for permanent service and removed from their regiments:—

George de S Dudley, Royal Artillery; Frank W. R. Hill, D. S. O., The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment); and Herbert L. Wethered, The East Lancashire Regiment.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

MILITARY AIRMAN'S ROMANCE.

At an action in Dublin over the will of Lieutenant D. L. Arthur, the military airman, who was killed while flying at Montrose in May last, it was stated that Lieutenant Arthur appeared to have formed a romantic attachment to Miss Ropner, who was 14 years of age, and the daughter of the plaintiff. When the lieutenant's body was found after the accident, a miniature of the girl was found on it, and it appeared that he was in the habit of wearing it on his breast. By his will he left all his estate, amounting to £12,500 to Miss Ropner, but he directed that £1,000 should be given to his brother, the defendant, if Miss Ropner so wished. Mr. Justice Kenny held the will to be properly established and decreed probate.

CLEMENT'S INN DISCOVERY.

Workmen engaged in demolishing the old King's College Hospital, London, whilst excavating, disclosed a large vault in which was a number of boxes containing human bones. The boxes were in a very advanced stage of decay, and a large number of the bones were exposed, and it was evident that they had been on the ground for very many years. The bones were not in any particular order, and this leads to the belief that this is not the first time the bones have been disturbed. The strip of land on the north side of the hospital, where the discoveries were made, was at one time used as a burying ground, and it is quite possible that the bones now discovered belong to patients who died in the hospital and whose friends were unknown. Further discoveries are anticipated as the work progresses. The police were informed of the discovery, and the coroner's officer immediately made inquiries, but there is no indication as to the origin of the remains or how long they have been in their present position. Great care is being taken of the discoveries, which are being placed in new boxes prior to their re-interment.

TOM BROWN'S FIGHT.

The Rev. Bulkeley Owen Jones, Chancellor of the Cathedral of St. Asaph, who was the original of the immortal "Slogger Williams" in Judge Hughes's "Tom Brown's Schooldays," has died at the age of ninety at Deganwy, Denbighshire. The fight between Tom Brown and "Slogger Williams" is one of the most famous episodes of the greatest of boys' books. The original of Tom Brown in the fight was the Rev. Augustus Orlebar, vicar of Willington, Bedfordshire, who died at the age of eighty-eight, two years ago. Tom Brown fought in vindication of the propriety of Arthur's breaking down in form when he was reading affecting lines from Homer. The "Slogger" had the better at first, but condition told in favour of Tom. The "Slogger" was put down for the third time and both were preparing to resume the fight when Dr. Arnold, the great headmaster, appeared and the matter ended. The Rev. Owen Jones himself said three years ago that he remembered the fight, but maintained that he had won, because when Dr. Arnold arrived Tom Brown had fainted. The Rev. Bulkeley Owen Jones was for fifty-eight years incumbent of Ruthin, Denbighshire, and Warden of Christ's Hospital, retiring five years ago.

TSAR AND BOY CONDUCTOR.

At the Tsarskoe Selo Palace the Tsar, the Cesarevitch, the Imperial daughters, and other members of the Imperial Family were present at a "command" performance given by the Italian child conductor, Willy Ferrero, 7 1-2 years old, who conducted the Imperial orchestra of over 80 musicians. The Tsar chose the following programme:—The overture from "Tannhauser," the "Danse of Anitra" from Grieg, and the "Farandole" of Bizet. His Majesty subsequently asked to hear a piece which Ferrero had not yet rehearsed with the orchestra, and the "Boccherino" Minuet was selected. After the first few bars the conductor stopped the orchestra and insisted on greater contrast between the *forte* and *pianissimo* passages. He even sang it as he desired it to be played. At the end of the concert the Tsar introduced Ferrero to the Cesarevitch, and the two boys shook hands. The Tsar finally asked Ferrero his opinion of the orchestra, and the boy replied: "I think it is splendid, Sire." His Majesty was greatly amused.

DEFECTS OF THE ALIENS ACT.

The annual Court of Governors of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress was held at the offices, Finsbury-pavement, Mr. F. H. Jackson presided, and the Countess Benckendorff was among those present. The report stated that the subscriptions of £1,060 included £50 from the King, £100 from the German Emperor, and £100 from the Emperor of Russia; and the donations included £5 from the Queen and £10 from the Duke of Connaught. The total income had been £5,924. The payments on account of pensions and various relief allowances had been £2,783. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, again referred to the inefficiency of the Aliens Act. As an illustration he mentioned that an alien refused admission at a port in Great Britain on the ground of destitution returned to the Continent and immediately came back by another route and was allowed to enter, and in two or three days made application to the society for relief. Cases of the kind were frequent and raised a point of administration requiring consideration.

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EDUCATION AND INDIAN VERNACULARS.

LESSONS FROM MACAULAY'S MINUTE.

A PRESENT CONTROVERSY.

The *Times*, in its Educational Supplement, prints the following article from its special correspondent in India :—

When Macaulay penned his minute in 1835 and thereby gave a decisive bias to the course of education in India, he saw three alternatives—instruction in the vernaculars, in Sanscrit and Arabic or in English. He rejected the first at once. All parties seem to be agreed on one point—that the dialects commonly spoken among the natives of this part of India contain neither literary nor scientific information and are moreover, so poor and rude that until they are enriched from some other quarter, it will not be easy to translate any valuable work into them. It seems to be admitted on all sides that the intellectual improvement of those classes of the people who have the means of pursuing higher studies can at present be affected only by means of some language not vernacular among them.

RIVAL CLAIMS.

Having thus disposed of the common languages, he proceeded to discuss the rival claims of the Oriental classics and of English. He expended the major part of the minute, his antitheses and his relentless argument, on pulverising Eastern lore as a proper subject of instruction. Having rejected languages in which by universal confession there were no books deserving comparison with our own, and having condemned the medicine and astronomy of the East, its history as abounding with kings thirty feet high and reigns 30,000 years long, and its geography as "made of seas of treacle and seas of butter," he declared unhesitatingly in favour of English. Even had the vernaculars not been "so poor and rude" as to prohibit their use for translation, Macaulay would still probably have rejected them. For he desired the formation of a class "who may be interpreters between us and the millions whom we govern—a class of persons Indian in blood and colour, but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals and intellect." But he did not mean that the vernaculars were to be neglected. The very class thus formed was—To refine the vernacular dialects of the country, to enrich those dialects with terms of science borrowed from the Western nomenclature, and to render them by degrees fit vehicles for conveying knowledge to the great mass of the population.

THE WESTERN TREND.

The controversy whether the strong Western trend then given to Indian education was a mistake or not is a problem upon which an article dealing with the use and improvement of the vernaculars must of necessity encroach. English education has spread, and Macaulay's hopes have been more than fulfilled as regards the size of his class of interpreters—though three-quarters of a century have not unnaturally proved too short a time for the complete metempsychosis which he foresaw. The vernaculars have become enriched. The bulk of the education given is imparted through them. The output of literary effort in them has increased in volume and in quality. But a cry has arisen that they have been unduly neglected, that those who might improve them are confined to the study of English, that the educational system does not encourage their cultivation. This feeling recently received expression in an address by the Lord Bishop of Madras, in the course of which he said :—Our universities will never be in close touch with the masses ; they will never fulfil their true function of guiding and stimulating the national genius and bringing great ideas home to the hearts and feelings of the people, so long as English remains the medium of instruction. These sentiments have been variously received in the Indian Press. Some organs have scouted them as impracticable; others have applauded. And there is no doubt that the place of the vernaculars in Indian education is likely to become a prominent topic, and that there is a movement afoot (perhaps deep, perhaps artificial) in favour of their fuller recognition.

A WASTE OF ENERGY.

This movement arises from very different causes. The thoughtful educationist sees in the present system a great waste of energy and possibly a certain obliquity of aim. The Indian boy who aspires to a professional career has to acquire, at a comparatively early age, the knowledge of a foreign language which soon becomes the vehicle of instruction. The free flow of intellectual development is impeded by the obstruction of a linguistic difficulty which is out of proportion to the other essentials of mental attainment. Further, the boy grows up without that intimate knowledge of his mother-tongue, of its literature, and of its symbolism, which in itself forms so subtle and integral a factor in the growth not only of mind, but also of character. As to the more popular view of the problem, it is coloured by very different motives. We have to reckon with the wave of so-called nationalism which has swept over certain classes in India, the revulsion from Europeanisation towards indigenous types, including the vernacular tongues, and a natural desire to see the vernacular taking a higher place in the ranks of literature. It is easy to sympathise with these points of view, easy also to combat them. The attainment of a new tongue is in itself a useful gymnastic ; the entry into the modes of thought which it conveys is a valuable and broadening education. The higher grades of instruction in India are avowedly Western in aim and involve the study of subjects which (it is often asserted) can be pursued only through the medium of European languages. The reactionary tendency is a party cry discredited by the swiftly-growing popularity of English education among those who most loudly raise the cry.

SOME OF THE FACTS.

On the other hand, there are two solid facts regarding the rising generation. Many boys of the educated class are growing up with a slender knowledge of their mother-tongue. The results of a Western schooling, implanted in Eastern surroundings, are widely condemned. The former defect can be cured by the prescription of vernaculars in higher courses—as is already the case in some areas. The second is part of a far wider question than that of the vernaculars. The educational system of India, especially in its higher branches, has been fixed on Occidental lines ; a radical change at the present stage, if possible at all, would be fraught with grave practical difficulties and, despite views now expressed to the contrary, would encounter strong opposition. The acquisition of English is very popular—it is becoming the hall-mark of gentility and the only road to remunerative professional employment. The language forms a ready bond of union between widely different races in India and between Indians and Englishmen—a bond which could never be supplied by the transliteration of the vernaculars into Roman script, even were that possible.

In the second place, there is the question of the vernaculars themselves. It is often said they are suffering from the confinement of the higher branches of study to the medium of English. Curiously enough, Macaulay's minute supplies two partial refutations of this position. He points to the influence of Greek and Latin upon the literature of Europe in the Renaissance and to that of the languages of Western Europe upon Russia. Both examples are opposite, though the linguistic reform effected was only part of the infusion of wider and deeper ideals of life and culture. India affords a perfectly parallel intance. The indigenous genius survived, strengthened but not essentially changed by the stimulus from the West. Mr. Tagore's poems are set in an atmosphere which we feel is foreign, though very human. The complaint should be, not that our system has injured or destroyed the vernaculars, but that it takes insufficient care for them, and thus, though they have received new life from Occidental education, they have not derived the full benefit which a wider use of them would secure.

HOW THE PUPIL SUFFERS.

As regards the pupil, his studies and his knowledge of his mother-tongue undoubtedly suffer from the fact that the acquisition of English bulks so largely on his educational horizon. But those are mistaken who think that a change to vernacular as the vehicle of higher instruction would prove a *panacea* to correct the present hybrid results of our system. We are apt to judge of that system by its less fortunate products, and to overlook those which are less striking because they are normal and satisfactory. As regards the vernaculars they are not neglected. The mass of instruction is imparted in them. They have received stimulus and enrichment from contact with the English language and Western forms of literature and modes of thought. But the advance is not fully maintained, and the output of good vernacular literature is not so large as it might be. Those elements in the populations which could accelerate the improvement are generally put out of touch with the vernaculars by upbringing and professional duties. Measures which suggest themselves are a larger admixture of instruction in the Oriental classics ; some insistence, if that be feasible, on religious instruction and observance; the curtailment of the time devoted to learning English by the adoption of better methods ; the excision from the courses of such kinds of Western literature as are almost impossible of appreciation by the Oriental mind, and the inclusion of high-class works in the vernacular.

SALVARSAN TREATMENT.

RECEPTION TO DR. EHRLICH IN PARIS.

A large gathering of scientists, doctors, and medical students met at the Broca hospital to honour Professor Ehrlich, the discoverer of salvarsan, who is at present on a visit to Paris. A splendid reception was given to the distinguished German visitor. Dr. Jeanselme of the Broca Hospital, one of the first medical men in France to whom Professor Ehrlich submitted the new specific, delivered a speech in which he reviewed the results achieved during the last three years by means of salvarsan in the fight against venereal disease.

A few years ago every one regarded the disease as incurable, but now the sufferers who came to him for treatment were all confident that they could be healed. Was their belief justfied ? Dr. Jeanselme replied to the question by relating facts from his own experience. All the patients to whom he had given sufficient injections of 606 in time could, in his opinion, be regarded as healed, because since their treatment the disease had shown absolutely no signs of activity, though the period of observation had been in some cases as much as two years and a half. The surest proof, however, of the efficacy of salvarsan was that during his three years' experience of its application he had known four unquestionable cases of reinfection. In his 25 years of previous medical experience he had never seen a single one. One of the most important ways in which salvarsan was now used with effect was in combating the fatal action of syphilis on children before birth.

Professor Ehrlich made a short speech in reply.

He said that no man was a prophet in his own country, and it was in Paris that his method and ideas had been best understood and applied. He owed much of his success with the drug to the help of French doctors.

Professor Ehrlich has further stated in conversation that his present researches are being directed towards the combination of salvarsan with compositions of copper or gold. He considers that in combination with salts of copper it might eventually be used successfully against sleeping sickness. He expects that immense progress will be made in another ten years in the treatment of infectious diseases. Serums and prophylactic vaccination have, he thinks, already achieved nearly all that they are capable of. The great medical discoveries of the future will be in chemical and radial treatment.

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SERVICE NOTES.

COMMISSIONS IN THE R. A. M. C.

The War Office has issued the following list of successful candidates for commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps at the competition held in London in January 1914, for which forty-two candidates entered!—*T. O. Thompson, S. J. Linzell, *S. R. Shore, *J. G. Gill, *J. W. C. Stubbs, *S. M. Hattersley, *D. W. Rintoul, *A. Watson, *N. V. Lothian, T. F. P. Breen, J. F. G. Gwynne, A.J.A. Menzies. *These gentlemen, being in possession of certificates obtained in the Officers' Training Corps, were awarded service marks under Paragraph 71 of the Regulations for the Officers' Training Corps.

ORDNANCE COLLEGE.

The following officers, whose names are arranged in regimental order, have passed the final examination of the Ordnance course:—Captain L. J. W. Robinson, Royal Field Art. ; Lieut. T. Temple, Royal Field Art. ; Captain W. L. J. Carey, Royal Garrison Art.; Capt. G. S. Wilkes, Royal Garrison Art.; Lieut. W. H. Fry, Royal Garrison Art. ; Lieut. O. E. Fane, Royal Garrison Art. ; Captain W. H. Supple, Royal Dublin Fusiliers ; Captain F. R. G. Hoare, South African Defence Forces; Lieut. E. J. Renaud, Canadian Ordnance Corps.

ABOLITION OF MOUNTED INFANTRY.

The announcement is made that the decision to abolish the mounted infantry of the British Army takes effect from Feb. 2. The extinction of this force forms part of certain reforms and rearrangements of units which Col. Seely, Secretary of State for War, will introduce and explain when he brings in the annual Army Estimates to Parliament. The place of the mounted infantry in the armed forces of the Crown will, it is understood, be taken by cavalry, in whose numbers there may be an increase. The news of the disappearance of the mounted infantry will be received with regret, says the *Morning Post*, and in military circles the wisdom of the action resolved on will be seriously questioned. The mounted infantry proved themselves invaluable in South Africa. They were of most use at the worst stage of the war, when Viscount Kitchener was trying to hem in De Wet, and they carried through a wearisome task with success. Even the Garrison Artillery were then turned into mounted infantry, becoming celebrated with the "M.I.," the Ikonas of Kipling's verses, as the "Infantillery Corps."

AEROPLANES IN RED CROSS WORK.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Staffordshire branch of the Red Cross Society held at Stafford on January 31, Lieut-Col. W. C. Beevor, staff officer of the North Midland Division, Staffordshire Territorial Force, stated that the War Office were taking a keener interest than hitherto in Red Cross work. During the forthcoming summer it was the intention of the War Office to allow the British Red Cross Society the use of an aeroplane for the purpose of demonstrating the advantages of aviation in the transport of wounded, and Victoria Park, Leicester, had been chosen as a convenient centre in the Midlands.

PAY OF OFFICERS IN INDIA.

A. G. Houblon writes to the *Armyand Navy Gazette*:—Sir,—Some time ago, because of the great rise in the cost of living in India, the pay of Indian Army officers was raised all round. Even in England, the pay of officers has at last been raised. But the British service officers in India are left out in the cold, as usual. Nothing has been, or seems likely to be done for them. Can anyone explain the reason, if any, for this ? To the ordinary man this neglect appears as an injustice, monumental even in the annals of Army administration. I retired nearly ten years ago, so it does not affect me.

ATTACK ON A SENTRY.

A mysterious attack on a sentry at the Curragh Camp, Kildare, is being investigated by the military authorities. The man was attacked while he was guarding Magazine Hill, an isolated part of the camp, and when the relief sentries went on duty early the next morning they found him lying on the ground with his hands and feet securely bound and a gag tied on his mouth. He was in a terrible condition, but quickly recovered. He stated that while he was alone at his post in the darkness he was suddenly attacked and overpowered. He had no ammunition for his rifle, but in any case he could not have defended himself. Since the outrage the sentries at Magazine Hill and other isolated parts of the camp have been doubled.

VACANT COMMANDS.

The commands of the First, Third, and Sixth Infantry Divisions become vacant in the course of the coming summer. It is expected that the command of the First Division will fall to Major-Gen. Sir William Robertson, K. C. V. O., C. B., D. S. O., at present Director of Military Training ; that of the Third Division to Major-Gen. Hubert Hamilton, C. V. O., C. B., D. S. O., at present commanding the North Midland Territorial Division ; and that of the Sixth Division to Major-Gen. J. L. Keir, C. B., now in command of the South Midland Territorial Division.

HAZARDING A CRUISER.

At a naval court-martial, at Devonport, on Feb. 3, acting Lieut. Douglas George Jeffery, now of the cruiser *Bellona*, was charged with hazarding the cruiser *King Alfred* by negligence or default on July 31 last. While cruising in the North Sea with the *Good Hope*, *Drake*, *Active*, and *Amphion*, the *King Alfred* ran into collision with the Spanish steamship *Umbe*, which sank after her crew had been saved by the other ships. It was alleged that Lieut. Jeffery, who was on watch, steered a dangerous course, as his was the overtaking ship, and failed by sound or signal to warn the *Umbe*. Lieut. Jeffery was found guilty of default, and ordered to be severely reprimanded.

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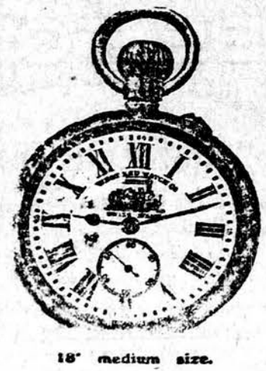

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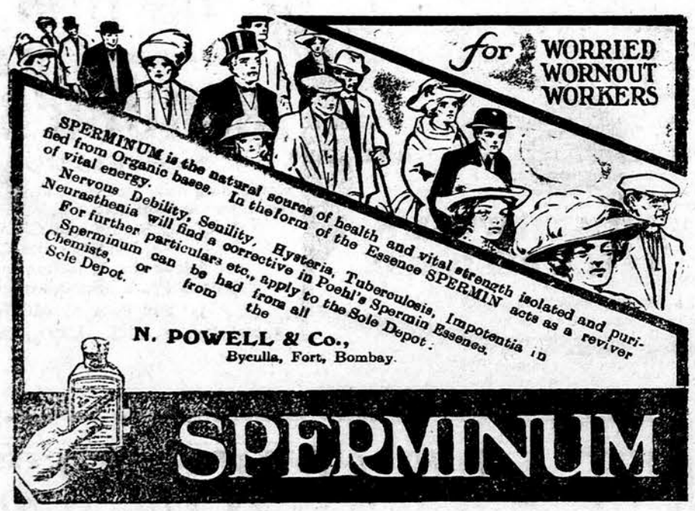
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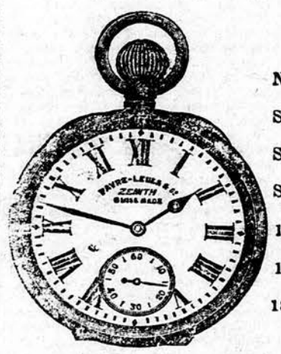

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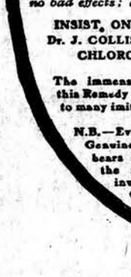

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